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DESCRIPTIVE ANIMAL NAMES IN GREECE.

COMMENTATORS on Hesiod have noted certain quaint, picturesque phrases, occurring chiefly in the *Works and Days*, as evidence of a so-called 'oracular or religious style.'¹ Göttling, for example, remarks :² 'magnam Hesiodi carmine familiaritatem produnt cum Pythiorum sacerdotum oraculis eorumque toto loquendi modo,' and as instances of this Delphian dialect cites the following words : φερέοικος (*W. and D.* 571), ἀνόστεος (524), πέτρος (742), αὖν and χλωρόν (743), ἴδρις (778), ὑμερόκοιτος ἀνήρ (605), χειροδίκης (189), μῆθοι σκολοι (194) and δίκαιοι σκολαι (221), εὐφρόνη (560), νηὸς πτερά (628), γλαυκή (*Th.* 440). The list is not exhaustive — Van Lennep *e.g.* adds κεραὶ καὶ νίκεροι ὄληροιται (*W. and D.* 529)—but it will serve to indicate the phraseology in question.

That these and similar forms of speech really emanated from Delphi seems to me to be a proposition that has been accepted too readily. The Pythian priestess was indeed wont to use a jargon of obscure and unobvious words, which gave her responses a grandiloquent air not without a seasoning of ambiguity. Plutarch says³ that Apollo ultimately forbade her to call her fellow-citizens Ηγρίκαοι, the Spartans Οφιοβόροι, mankind in general Ορέαρες, rivers Ορέμποται, and so forth—ἀφελῶν τῶν χρησμῶν ἐπη καὶ γλώσσας καὶ περιφράσεις καὶ ἀσάφειαν. But the recondite wording of Delphian oracles was only a particular example of

that enigmatic and symbolic language which was the common possession of all Greek mystics,⁴ and does not on examination bear more than a superficial resemblance to the descriptive style of Hesiod. Nor is there, so far as I am aware, any ancient authority for connecting the two. To take Göttling's list : in no single case do the scholia allude to Delphi, while more than once they definitely assign other localities as the provenance of the phrases in dispute. But if, in view of their testimony, we are unable to regard Hesiod's peculiar terminology as due to Delphian influence, if we cannot go so far as to call it the 'dialectus deorum,' it remains to ask from what source *were* derived those striking expressions which give pause to all who are familiar with the even flow of epic verse. In the present inquiry I propose to limit myself to the animal names, perhaps the most salient of the said expressions ; and I shall attempt to show that Hesiod has availed himself of a few graphic provincialisms, which with a poet's instinct he has incorporated in his otherwise conventional vocabulary.

It will probably be admitted that in Greece, as in our own country, descriptive animal names were either (a) universally recognized, (b) restricted to local usage, or (c) poetic neologisms. Just as *wag-tail* or *glow-worm* with us are *cúria ónómatata*, while *hod-man-dod* (a snail) would be barely intelligible to a Londoner though expressive

¹ Mahaffy, *Greek Classical Literature*, i. 124, n. 2.

² E. 1. 1843, p. xxix.

³ *De Pyth. or.* 24.

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⁴ Clement of Alexandria (*Strom.* V. viii. 45-50) affords ample proof of it in the case of Orphic and Pythagorean writers.

enough in Suffolk; so with the Greeks κίλλορος or πυγόλαμπις would pass current anywhere, while φερέουκος, which Dionysius Thrax understood of the snail and others of the tortoise,⁵ meant an insect of some sort to the Arcadians.⁶ Again, just as Browning⁷ alone is responsible for *sea-fruit* in the sense of anemones or *long-ears* as a synonym for ass, so an Aeschylus or a Sophocles⁸ may *jure suo* term the eagle Διὸς πτηνὸς κίων.

But it is with provincial variants that we are more immediately concerned. Further examples are collected by Lobeck;⁹ some few of them may be names of distinct species, but the majority are alternative appellations of a local sort. With the help of Hesychius we may enumerate the following. Ἀργίτος¹⁰ was a Macedonian word for an *eagle*. The Athamanes called *fishes* ἀσπάλοις,¹¹ a word possibly connected with ἀσπάρω. *Grasshoppers* in Elis were βάβακοι, that is 'chatterers'; though in Pontus the same term denoted *frogs*.¹² The Laconians called the *sow* the 'clod-digger,' βωδόρχα.¹³ At Syracuse the *worm* was known as γαφάγας.¹⁴ *Swans* at Elis were δειρήται.¹⁵ *Kids* fed on straw were called διακαλαμάσταρκες¹⁶ in a Rhodian law. The *ass*, from wagging its ears, was κίλλος¹⁷ among the Darians; from its stubbornness was μέμυνος¹⁸ at Athens—the stallion-ass being μυχλός¹⁹ among the Phocians. The Thebans said κωτιλάδας for *swallows*, and ὄρταλιχον for a *cock*.²⁰ Αγύανταρ was a Laconian name for the *grasshopper*,²¹ λακέτας²² and ἀλέτας²³ being Doric equivalents for the same creature. ὄπιτθοτίδα was the Boeotian word for a *cuttle-fish*.²⁴ ταχίνας meant a *hare*²⁵ to the Lacedemonians, a *stag*²⁶ elsewhere. ὕραξ, connected by L. and S. with a Sanskrit root meaning to 'cry,' was Aetolian for a *mouse*.²⁷ In Mace-

⁵ *Etym. Mag.* 790, 35 s.v. φερέουκος.

⁶ Proclus on Hesiod, *W. & D.* 571.

⁷ *The Englishman in Italy: A Pillar at Sobzavar.*

⁸ Aesch. *P. V.* 1022, *Ag.* 136: Soph. *fr.* 766.

⁹ *Aglaophamus*, p. 847 ff.

¹⁰ Hesych. s.v.

¹¹ Idem, s.v.

¹² Idem, s.v.

¹³ Idem, s.v.

¹⁴ *Etym. Mag.* 221, 49: *Anecd. Bekk.* i. 230.

¹⁵ Nicander *ap.* Athen. 392A.

¹⁶ Hesych. s.v.

¹⁷ Pollux, vii. 56.

¹⁸ Idem, ix. 48.

¹⁹ Hesych. s.v.

²⁰ Strattis *ap.* Athen. 622A.

²¹ Hesych. s.v.

²² Ael. *N. A.* 10, 44.

²³ Arist. *Av.* 1095, *Pax* 1159.

²⁴ Photius, p. 249: Strattis *ap.* Athen. 622A.

²⁵ Ael. *N. A.* 7, 47.

²⁶ Hesych. s.v. ταχίνης.

²⁷ Schol. on Nic. *Alex.* 37.

donia the *lion* was known as 'bright-eyes,' χάρων,²⁸ a word also used to denote an eagle.²⁹

It will be seen that many of these provincial terms are strictly analogous to the animal names of Hesiod. Consequently, I should prefer to regard ἀνόστεος, φερέουκος, ἴδης, as local names for *cuttle-fish*, *snail*, and *ant*, rather than as terms adopted from the vocabulary of the Delphian oracle. Of course the Delphians, like other Greek communities, had idioms of their own. For instance, when Pindar³⁰ uses καρτάποδα to denote a *bull*, the scholiast *ad loc.* observes that it was a word peculiar to the inhabitants of Delphi—οὐτως Δελφοι ἴδιως τὸν ταῦρον. And it is likely enough that the priestess of Apollo would employ such words for Loxian purposes: thus ἥδηπονν, an epithet of similar formation, was according to Polemon used by the Pythian to mean a *young lamb*.³¹ But to infer that Hesiod's phraseology is necessarily 'oracular or religious' seems to me quite an erroneous limitation.

It would, however, be rash to argue that, because a descriptive animal name was not universally recognized, therefore it must be a provincialism. This would be to leave out of account our third division—poetic innovations—of which examples are not far to seek. Archilochus³² calls an *eagle* μελάπτυρος, a word with a double reference, but apparently modelled on πύραργος, which is used by Sophocles³³ and others to denote a further variety of the same bird.³⁴ Aeschylus writes ἀνθεμουργός for *bee*,³⁵ λάμπτουρος for *fox*,³⁶ and perhaps μελάγκερος for *bull*.³⁷ Later poets furnish numerous instances; e.g. Theocritus uses μηκάδες³⁸ for *goats*; Lycophron ἔλλοι³⁹ for a *fish*; Nicander βρωμητῆς⁴⁰ or βρωμήτωρ,⁴¹ the *Anthology* ὁγκῆτης,⁴² for an *ass*. Hence it is evident that, in default of express witness to their origin, it is unsafe to conclude that such words were not mere freaks of the poet's fancy. As regards Hesiod, we have it on

²⁸ Schol. on Lyc. 455.

²⁹ Lyc. 260.

³⁰ Ol. xiii. 81.

³¹ Hesych. s.v.

³² Frag. 110, Bgk.

³³ Frag. 931.

³⁴ *Etym. Mag.* 695, 50.

³⁵ Pers. 604.

³⁶ Frag. 397: ep. Theoc. viii. 65, ὁ Λάμπτουρος κύων, and v. 112, τὰς δασυκέρκος ἀλώπεκας.

³⁷ Schol. on Ag. 1118.

³⁸ Theocr. i. 87, v. 100.

³⁹ Lyc. 598, 796.

⁴⁰ Ap. Athen. 683E.

⁴¹ Ther. 357.

⁴² Anth. P. ix. 301, 1.

the authority of Kleitarchos that ἀρότρεος was a Lacedemonian word for cuttle-fish,⁴³ and Dionysius Thrax is cited for the fact that φερέουκος was the name of an Arcadian insect:⁴⁴ ἴδης is unvouched for, but, if analogy goes for anything, should be set down as a third example of provincialism.

It is tempting to pursue the topic further, and to raise the question, Are these descriptive names of animals to be attributed merely to the inborn poetry of rustic wits, or do they possess any deeper significance? In the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xiv. 157, I ventured to suggest that nomenclature of this type is comparable with that of some totem clans, which 'are careful not to speak of their totem by its proper name, but use descriptive epithets instead'.⁴⁵ Mr. Frazer apprises me that indirect modes of address are found also where there is no question of totemism, and he has most kindly furnished me with the following cases in point. Natives in Bechuanaland count it unlucky to speak of 'a lion by his name, Tao: he is called the boy with the beard'.⁴⁶ Monteiro states that the blacks of Angola 'always use the word Ngana or "Sir" when speaking of the lion, as they believe that he is fetish, and would not fail to punish them for their want of respect if they omitted to do so'.⁴⁷ Certeux and Carnoy relate that the Arabs call the lion 'Monseigneur Johan-ben-el-Johan,' that is, John son of John.⁴⁸ Suma-

trans call the tiger by coaxing and euphemistic terms,⁴⁹ such as 'ancestor' or 'the free wild beast' or 'the old man'.⁵⁰ The same islanders call crocodiles by the honourable title of 'grandfather'.⁵¹ Sayyids and high-class Musalmans affirm that when you see a snake you should call it not by its proper name, but either *sher* (tiger) or *rassi* (string).⁵² According to Mateer natives of Travancore 'are careful not to speak disrespectfully of such powerful creatures (as serpents): as the Malayalis of the Shervaray Hills, while hunting the tiger, only speak of it as a dog, so the cobra is called *nalla tambiran*, "the good lord," or *nalla pambu*, "the good snake".'⁵³ Bourke states that among the Apaches 'only ill-bred Americans or Euro-

answered, Samuel—but I bear the *kunya* Abū 'Amr (father of 'Amr), although no 'Amr exists.'

A *kunya* may also be given to inanimate objects, e.g. a battle-field is called *Ummu kustal*, 'mother of dust', the Red Sea is called *Abū Khālid*, 'father of Khālid' (Khālid being a common name), etc.

The following *kunyas* are applied to animals—

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|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Abū Ayyūb (father of Job) | = the camel. |
| 2. Abū-l-husain (father of the little
fortress) | = the fox. |
| 3. Abū-l-Hārith | = the lion. |
| 4. Abū Ja'da | = the wolf. |
| 5. Abū Jukhādib | = a kind of locust. |
| 6. Abū barākīsh (father of spots) | = a kind of wild
bird. |
| 7. Ummu 'Āmir (mother of 'Āmir) | = the hyaena. |

In some of these cases the selection of the name has an obvious reason, but in others it is altogether obscure. Names like Al-Hārith and 'Āmir were extremely common among the Arabs, and it is therefore by no means certain that in calling the lion 'father of Al-Hārith' and the hyaena 'mother of 'Āmir' the Arabs were guided by the etymological meaning of the name, for in proportion to the commonness of a name its original sense ceases to be thought of.

The poet Ash-Shanfarā, of the sixth century of our era, predicting that he will be slain in battle, says to his unfriendly fellow-tribesmen:—

'Do not bury me, for that is a thing forbidden to you, but receive the glad tidings, O mother of 'Āmir!'—i.e. he prefers to be devoured by the hyaena rather than to be buried by his tribe. The scholiast on this verse tells us that 'it is the custom in hunting the hyaena to dig out her hole, she meanwhile retreating little by little, and the hunter saying, "Mother of 'Āmir, she is not here, receive the glad tidings, Mother of 'Āmir, concerning lean sheep and locusts clinging together!" So the hunter continues to dig, repeating these words, and the hyaena retreats until she reaches the bottom of her hole, when she rushes out with fury' (see the *Hamāsa* of Abū Tammām, ed. Freytag, p. 242 of the Arabic text, p. 431 of the 1st vol. of the Latin translation).

⁴³ Proclus on Hesiod *W. & D.* 524.

⁴⁴ Idem *ibid.* 571.

⁴⁵ Frazer, *Totemism*, pp. 15–16.

⁴⁶ Journal of the Anthropological Institute, xvi.

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⁴⁷ *Angola and the River Congo*, ii. 116.

⁴⁸ *L'Algérie Traditionnelle*, i. 172. Prof. A. A. Bevan supplies me with the following note on Arabian appellations.

The *kunya* is the name which Arabian parents derive from one of their children (usually the eldest son), as when a man is called *Abū Mālik* (father of Mālik), a woman *Ummu Mālik* (mother of Mālik), etc.

Among the Arabs it is considered more polite to address a man by his *kunya* than by his real name ('ism') or his nickname ('lakab'). In the early days of Islam there were people who maintained that only persons of Arabian descent had a right to be called by a *kunya*, that the *Mawāli* ('Clients,' i.e. foreigners converted to Islam) did not deserve such an honour. It is worth noticing that the same man might bear several *kunyas*, and, in particular, warriors sometimes bore one *kunya* in battle and another in time of peace (see Goldziher, *Muhammadanische Studien*, Halle 1889–1890, Erster Theil, p. 267). Sometimes a man's *kunya* was derived not from a real but from a fictitious son; thus for example the poet Abū Nuwās (who died early in the ninth century after Christ) says in describing a conversation with a Jewish tavern-keeper—

'We said to him, What is your name? and he

⁴⁹ Marsden, *Hist. of Sumatra*, p. 292.

⁵⁰ Bastian, *Die Völker des östlichen Asien*, v. p. 51.

⁵¹ Nieuwenhuisen en Rosenberg, *Het eiland Nias*, p. 115.

⁵² Panjab Notes and Queries, i. no. 122.

⁵³ Native Life in Travancore, p. 320 f.

peans, who have never had any "raising," would think of speaking of the bear, the snake, the lightning, or the mule, without employing the reverential prefix "Ost-in," meaning "old man," and equivalent to the Roman title Senator.⁵⁴ Leemius⁵⁵ says of the Lapps of Finmark: "ursum proprio et genuino suo nomine *Gnoushja* compellare non facile audebant, metuendo, ne, si fecerint, immanis belua solito crudelius armenta dilaniaret; vero itaque suppresso nomine, *Moedda-Aigja*, senem cum mastruca, appellare solebant." Similarly Miss Stokes⁵⁶ says: "The Laplander speaks of the bear as "the old man with the fur coat": in Annam the tiger is called "grandfather" or "lord." The Finnish hunters called the bear "the apple of the forest," "the beautiful honey-claw," "the pride of the thicket." Among the Wotjaks the bear is termed the 'uncle of the wood.'⁵⁷ The Esthonians call the bear 'broad-foot,' the wolf 'grey-coat,' thinking that if thus addressed they will be inclined to clemency.⁵⁸ Gubernatis states that a girl in an Esthonian tale accosts a crow, whose help she needs, as 'bird of light.'⁵⁹ Swedish traditions enumerate certain creatures that are not to be mentioned by their own but by euphemistic names for fear of incurring their wrath.⁶⁰ Even in the Shetlands, fishermen, when at sea, will not mention the salmon directly, nor yet certain other objects such as the pig, the cat, the minister, but use some circumlocution to escape the ill-omened words.⁶¹

In the foregoing examples of this widespread practice the country folk avoid the risk of offending the animal by using some periphrasis of a deferential sort in lieu of the actual name. This periphrasis may take the form of a descriptive title—"the boy with the beard," 'broad-foot,' or 'grey-coat.' And it is, I think, possible that similar animal names in vogue among the Greeks are to be accounted for by some such underlying superstition. At any rate the parallelism is sufficiently striking; and the euphemistic evasion of the direct name is quite in the Greek spirit. To the stock instances should be added *Makrōbīos*, which, Hesychius informs us, was the Rhodian

name for the nymphs. Rennell Rodd in his volume on *The Customs and Lore of Modern Greece* remarks (p. 188) that the vampire in Crete and Rhodes is known as *Kataxanás* the Destroyer, in Tenos as *'Ανακαθύμενος* the Snatcher, in Cyprus as *Σαρκομένος* the Flesh-eater: similarly (p. 202) the devil is 'not to be named save indirectly, or under some euphemistic title such as ὁ πλανήτης the Wanderer, ὁ ἀμελέτητος the Unmentionable, ὁ μαῖρος the Black one, ὁ καλὸς ἄθρωπος the Good man, or even—as in Rhodes and elsewhere—δὲ ξεῖ ἀπὸ δῶ, which may be interpreted, the Get-thee-behind-me.' An extreme case is the modern Greek for the small-pox (*ibid.* p. 135), viz. *Εὐλογία*, 'she that must be named with respect.'

But if we cannot affirm that the animal names used by the Greek peasantry are to be considered the outcome of primitive superstition, there is at least one case (hitherto, I believe, overlooked) in which a descriptive title seems to be associated with an animal cult—I refer to the name *Μελάπτος*, *Black-foot*. The similarity of this word to many of the formations already noticed will be at once perceived. *Μέλας* is an obvious element in the compound, occurring also in *μελαγκόρυφος*, the black-cap; *μελάπτυος*, the eagle; *μελανίστης*, the black eagle; *μελάνδερος*, the redstart; *μελάνορος*, the black-tail (fish or snake), &c. And as examples of animals named from some peculiarity attaching to their feet we have *δαινύπος*, *εἱλίποδες*, *Ἐλλόποδες*, *ἐρυθρόπος*, *πολύπος*, for generic terms; *Πόδαρος*, the horse, *Ποδάρη*, the equine harpy, and the *Ἴππος Βροτόποντος* of the Nikaians,⁶² for particular specimens.⁶³ On Greek moneys, too, the foot sometimes stands for the entire creature. The device of Kranion in Kephallenia was a ram; for this some coins substitute a ram's head, the foreparts of a ram, or a ram's foot.⁶⁴ Again, the currency of Psophis, which usually bears a stag or the foreparts of a stag, in one case shows on the reverse a stag's hoof.⁶⁵ But, granted that the word *μελάπτος*, so far as its mere formation goes, may be ranked with the Esthonian 'broad-foot' or the Greek *ἀργύριος*, *ἐρυθρόπος*, as an animal name, is there any proof that the mythical *Μελάπτος*, the seer

⁵⁴ *On the Border with Crook*, p. 132.

⁵⁵ *De Lapponibus Commentatio*, p. 502.

⁵⁶ *Indian Fairy Tales*, p. 260.

⁵⁷ Max Buch, *Die Wotjäken*, p. 139.

⁵⁸ Böcler-Kreutzwald, *Der Elsten abergläubische Gebräuche*.

⁵⁹ *Zoological Mythology*, i. 151.

⁶⁰ Thorpe, *Northern Mythology*, ii. 83.

⁶¹ A. Edmonston, *Zetland Islands*, ii. 74.

⁶² Mionnet, *Médailles Antiques*, Suppl. vol. v. Pl. I. p. 148.

⁶³ Cp. Jean Ingelow's, 'Come up *White-foot*, Come up *Light-foot*.'

⁶⁴ Brit. Mus. Cat. of Gr. Coins; *Peloponnesus*, Pl. XVI. 16, 24, 25: pp. 78, 80.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* Pl. XXXVI. 20; p. 198, where the design is described with a?

of the *Odyssey*, stood in close relation to an animal that might be so described?

In the first place we recall the legend that Melampus was acquainted with the language of animals.⁶⁶ Then, he cured the daughters of King Proetus of their animal mania. And he possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.⁶⁷ These fables suffice to connect him with the animal world in general, but more exact references are not wanting. The fact that he was worshipped as patron deity at *Aityórhoëva* suggests that the animal with which he was especially associated was the *goat*. The suggestion is supported by an imperial coin of Aegosthena, which represents an infant suckled by a goat.⁶⁸ On this Prof. Percy Gardner comments :⁶⁹ ‘I am not aware that there is any record of the existence of a tradition that Melampus was suckled by a she-goat ; but nothing is more likely. Such stories were told of highly-gifted men, and it is fairly certain that the type of the coin must refer to a noted native of Aegosthena, and so to Melampus, who was its only remarkable man.’ Further support is given by Pliny, xxv. 47 (ed. Sillig), who writes : ‘Melampus fama divinationis artibus nota est ; ab hoc appellatur unum hellebori genus Melampodium. Aliqui pastore eodem nomine invenisse tradunt *capras* purgari pasto illo animadvententem datoque lacte sanasse Proe-

tidas furentis, quam ob rem de omnibus eius generibus dici simul convenit.’ Mr. R. Carr Bosanquet, who first showed me the passage, observes that this ‘shepherd of the same name’ must be identical with the mythical Melampus, inasmuch as Pliny attributes to the former the cure of the Proetides which is commonly credited to the latter. Here, then, we have evidence on the one hand that Melampus was suckled by a goat, on the other that he was a goat-herd. When we reflect that he bears a name closely resembling those given by the Greek peasantry to animals, and peculiarly appropriate to a goat, may we not infer that in primitive times he was himself conceived as a sacred goat? Other facts tally with this inference. Melampus was said to have introduced to the Greeks the cult of Dionysus. Now the attendants of that deity—Pans, Satyrs, and Sileni—are regularly represented as partially caprine in form, and are sometimes called *aῆτες*, Pan especially being *aἴγυπόδης* or *τραγόπος*.⁷⁰ Moreover, Melampus’ fame rested largely on his talent for curing madness, and Dionysus was invoked ἐπὶ παύσι τῆς μανίας under the title of Μελάναις.⁷¹

If this explanation of Μελάμπων be admitted, it lends some colour to the view that the descriptive animal names of the Greek provincials owe their origin to some such primitive superstition as has been shown to obtain elsewhere.

ARTHUR BERNARD COOK.

⁶⁶ Apollo. I. ix. 11—12.

⁶⁷ *Mythogr. Gr.* ed. Westermann, p. 384, 9.

⁶⁸ Head, *Hist. Num.* p. 329.

⁶⁹ *J.H.S.* vi. 58, with Quarto Plate I, A.

⁷⁰ Frazer, *The Golden Bough*, i. 326—8; ii. 34—7.

⁷¹ Suidas s.v.

CRITICAL NOTES ON CLEM. AL. STROM. III.

BOOK III.

§ 2, p. 510. (A quotation from Isidorus). οἵταν δὲ ἡ εὐχαριστία σον εἰς αἴτησιν ὑποτέσσαρα καὶ στήσ τὸ λοιπὸν οὐ κατορθώσαι ἀλλὰ μὴ σφαλῆναι, γάμησον. For στήσ read ὑποστήσ, the ὑπὸ having been lost owing to the preceding ὑποτέσσαρη. The corruption is as early as Epiphanius, by whom the passage is cited. Just below it is said of one who wishes to strengthen himself in his resolution not to marry οὗτος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μὴ χωριζέσθω, λεγέτω ὅτι Εἰσελήνυθα ἐγώ εἰς τὸ ἄγα, οὐδὲν δύναμαι παῖεν. The plural τῶν ἀδελφῶν seems more appropriate.

§ 4, p. 511. οὐ διδάσκει δὲ τὴν σωφρονεῖν. Read αἴτη. ‘This principle (*ἐγκράτεια*) not only inculcates, but creates, temperance.’

Ib. ἡμεῖς εἰνονχίαν μὲν—μακαρίζομεν, μονογαμίαν δὲ...θαυμάζομεν, συμπάσχειν δὲ δεῖν λέγοντες καὶ ἀλλήλων τὰ βάρη βαστάζειν. Omit δὲ before δεῖν.

§ 6, p. 512. ἐπειδὴ μὴ διακρίνει πλούσιον ἢ πένητα ἢ δῆμον ἢ ρχοντα, ἀφρονάς τε καὶ τοὺς φρονοῦντας, θηλείας ἀρσενας. For ἢ δῆμον ἀρχοντα read δῆμον ἢ ἀρχοντα ‘common people or ruler.’

Ib. ἥλιος κοινὰς τροφὰς ζέοις ἄπασιν ἀνατέλλει δικαιοσύνης τε τῆς κοινῆς ἄπασιν ἐπὶ τῆς δοθείσης. Omit τε before τῆς. [I. B. suggests γε.] In the last line of the § Potter’s reading δικαιοσύνη is confirmed by the phrase κοινωνίαν ὑπὸ δικαιοσύνης which follows in the next §.

§ 7, p. 513. τὸ τ' ἐμὲν καὶ τὸ σόν φησι διὰ

τῶν νόμων παρεισελθεῖν μηκέτι εἰς κοινότητα, κοινά τε γὰρ καρπουμένων μήτε γῆν μήτε κτήματα. Omit *κοινά τε γὰρ* as a dittography of *εἰς κοινότητα*, which should be taken with *καρπουμένων*.

§ 8, p. 513. (A quotation from Epiphanes). ‘Men abandoned the community of women established by the Creator, καὶ φησιν, Εἰ μίαν ἀγόμενον ἔχετω δυναμένων κοινούειν ἀπάντων.’ Sylburg’s emendation of *ὅ* for *εἰ* is generally accepted: read also *ἔχετο* for *ἔχέτω*. It is a statement of fact, not of law. Perhaps *εἰ* may have originated in a marginal correction of the first syllable of *ἔχέτω*.

Ib. πῶς ἔτι οὗτος ἐν τῷ καθ’ ἡμᾶς ἔξεταιοθείη λόγῳ; Insert *ἀν* after *πῶς*, ‘how could such an one be reckoned as belonging to our doctrine?’

§ 9, p. 514. (Another quotation from Epiphanes). ‘ἔνθεν ὡς γελοῖον εἴρηκότος τὸν νομοθέτον ῥῆμα τοῦτο ἀκούστην οὐκ ἐπιθυμήσεις’ πρὸς τὸ γελοιότερον εἰπεῖν ‘τῶν τοῦ πλησίον.’ Transfer ἀκοντέον, placing it before *εἰπεῖν*, ‘after the Lawgiver had uttered the ridiculous word “Thou shalt not desire,” we must hear him say still more absurdly “what belongs to thy neighbour.”’ Perhaps we should read in the preceding line *ἐν αὐτῷ* (for *αὐτῷ*) *τῷ πολυθρυλήτῳ βιβλίῳ*.

Ib. τὸ δὲ τῆς τοῦ πλησίον γυναικὸς ἰδούτητα τὴν κοινωνίαν ἀναγκάζων ἔτι γελοιότερον εἴπεν. Insert *εἰς* after *γυναικός* with Potter.

§ 12, p. 515. The followers of Marcion object to marriage, fighting against the Creator καὶ σπεῦδοντες πρὸς τὸν κεκληρούτον ἀγαθὸν, ἀλλ’ οὐ τὸν ὡς φασι θεὸν ἐν ἀλλῷ τρόπῳ, ὅθεν οὐδὲν ἴδων καταλιπεῖν ἐντάθια βονλόμενοι κ.τ.λ. Read *οὗτος*, ὡς φασι, θεὸς ἐν ἀλλῷ τρόπῳ The Good—thus Marcion distinguished the Supreme God from the Demiurge whom he characterized as Just—who has called his own elect out of the world, does not reign as God here, but in another world, for which reason they do not care to leave anything of their own behind them in this world.

§ 13, p. 516. The philosophers from whom Marcion got his idea τὴν γένεσιν κακὴν εἶναι do not hold this to be naturally evil, ἀλλὰ τὴν ψυχὴν τὴν ἀληθὲς διαδούσην κατάγονται γὰρ ἐνταῦθα τὴν ψυχὴν θείαν οὐσαν καθάπερ εἰς κολάστηριν τὸν κόσμον. Read *τὴν <μῆ>* τὸ ἀληθὲς διδούσην, this life is not in itself evil, but only evil to the soul which failed to see the truth. Or perhaps we might read *τὴν ψυχὴν τὴν τὸ ἀληθὲς <μῆ>* διδούσαν: it is not γένεσις but the erring soul which is evil. Compare for the phrase

ἀλήθειαν διδεῖν Strom. p. 335 *fin.* The allusion is to Plato *Phaedr.* 248 ‘After the divinities, which contemplate absolute truth, come the other souls for whom the law is laid down that ήτις ἀν ψυχὴ θεῷ ἔννοπαδὸς γενομένη κατίδη τι τῶν ἀληθῶν... ἀβλαβῆ εἴναι ὅταν δὲ ἀδνατήσασα ἐπιτέσθαι μὴ ἵδῃ, λάθης τε καὶ κακία πλησθεῖσα βαρυθῆ, it loses its wings and falls to the earth and receives a body of man or some animal’: also p. 249 οὐ γάρ ἡ γε μή ποτε ἵδο ὑστερεῖ τὴν ἀληθεῖαν εἰς τὸ σώμα (*i.e.* human form).

[§ 16, p. 518. διότι τοῦτο σημαίνει ἂν σημαίνη ἡ ψυχὴ, καὶ ταῦτη σῆμα ὄρθως καλεῖσθαι. For τοῦτο read τούτῳ. I. B.]

§ 21, p. 520. οὐχὶ καὶ Ἡράκλειτος θάνατον τὴν γένεσιν καλεῖ; Πινθανάς δὲ καὶ τῷ ἐν Γοργίᾳ Σωκράτει ἐμφερῶς ἐν οἷς φησὶ ‘θάνατός ἐστιν ὄκοτα ἐγέρθεντες δρόμουν.’ Read with Stephanus and Bywater (*Heracl.* p. 25n.) Πινθαγόρα τε.

§ 25, p. 522. τῶν δὲ ἀρ’ αἰρέσθως ἀγομένων τὸν Μαρκίνον μὲν τοῦ Ποντικοῦ ἐπεμήσθημεν. Read ἀναγομένων, as in § 5 οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ Καποκράτους..ἀναγομένου.

ib. καὶ συγχρήσωνται τῇ τοῦ Κυρίου φωνῇ λέγοντος τῷ Φιλίππῳ ‘ἄφες—μοι.’ ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνο σκοπεύσωσαν ὡς τὴν ὄμοιαν τῆς σαρκὸς πλάστιν καὶ Φιλίππος φέρει...πῶς οὐν σάρκιον ἔχων νεκρὸν οὐκ εἴχει; οὐτὶ ἔξαεστη τοῦ μημάτου τοῦ Κυρίου τὰ πάθη νεκρώσαντος, ζήσαντος δὲ Χριστῷ. The first sentence is wrongly joined to the preceding sentence by Dindorf: it is the protasis of which the apodosis begins in ἀλλ’ ἐκεῖνο. Put a comma therefore after *μοι*. For *ζήσαντος*, written mechanically after *νεκρώσαντος*, read *ζῆσε*. Potter’s emendation *ζωοποιόσαντος* is negatived by the fact that we must understand τοῦ Κυρίου of Christ.

§ 26, p. 523. ἀποβολὴ πάθους ἡν εἰς μέσον τῶν ἀποστόλων ὡς τῆς ζηλοτυπουμένης ἐκκύκλωσις γυναικός. Transfer ἡ before *εἰς μέσον*, as in Eusebius.

§ 27, p. 523. (On the use of the word *κοινωνία*). ὄμοιος δὲ καὶ ἡ κοινωνία, ἀγαθὸν δὲ καὶ ἐν μεταδόσει ἀργυρίον καὶ τροφῆς καὶ στολῆς, οἱ δὲ καὶ τὴν ὄποιαν δήποτε οὖν ὀφροδιστῶν συμπλοκήν κοινωνίαν ἀστέβως κεκλήκασιν. The phrase δὲ καὶ occurs three times in these lines. I cannot but think that on the second occasion it has slipped in from the line above in place of *μὲν*, which would be easily lost before *ἐν*.

ib. φασὶ γοῦν τινὰ αὐτῶν ἡ μετέρη παρθένῳ ὥρᾳ τὴν ὄψιν προσελθόντα φάναι. Read *τῶν* ἡμετέρων for *ἡμετέρᾳ* and insert *τινὶ* before *τὴν*. Both *τῶν* and *τινὶ* would be easily lost after *αὐτῶν* and before *τὴν*, and

ημετέρων would be naturally changed to agree with *παρθένων*.

Ib. p. 524. (*διαφεύδονται*) οἱ παραχαράσσοντες τὴν ἀλλήλειαν, μᾶλλον δὲ κατασκάπτοντες ὡς οἶν τε αὐτοῖς, οἱ γε τρισάθλιοι τὴν τε σαρκικὴν καὶ τὴν συνουσιαστικὴν κοινωνίαν ἵεροφατοντο. For οἱ γε τρισάθλιοι read οἱ τρισάθλιοι, οἱ γε, ‘unhappy ones who make a sacred rite of mere fleshly union,’ and omit *τε* and *τὴν*.

§ 29, p. 525. εἰ γὰρ καὶ οὗτοι...πνευματικὰς ἐτίθεντο κοινωνίας, ὅταν τις αὐτῶν τὴν ὑπόληψιν ἐπεδέξατο. Read ἐπεδέξατο.

§ 30, p. 525. The followers of Prodicus claim to be free because they follow their pleasures, *κρατηθῆναι* τὸν οὐδενὸς...βασιλέα δὲ φαινόντων μῆραφος. πρότον μὲν ὅτι οὐ ποιῶντιν ἀβούλονται πάντα. It is evident, as Potter has observed, that the latter sentence is inconsistent with the former, and that some such words as *ταῦτα* δὲ ψευδῆ λέγοντα must have been lost. [I. B. suggests οὖν for ὅτι.] At the end of the § ‘πᾶς γὰρ’ φησιν ‘ὅμαργάνων δοῦλος ἔστιν’ [ὅπεροςτολος λέγει], omit the words in brackets. [H. J. reminds me that Sylburg in his Index s.v. φησί gives other examples of the pleonastic use of φησί. In the few relevant cases I think the explanatory clause should be regarded as a gloss.]

§ 31, p. 525. ιδρίζει δέ τις ξένος πολίτας καὶ τούτους ἀδικεῖ, οὐχὶ δὲ ὡς παρεπιδήμος τοὺς ἀναγκαῖοις χρώμενος ἀπρόσκοπος τοὺς πολίτας διαβιοῖ; For ἀπρόσκοπος read ἀπρόσκοπος.

§ 32, p. 525. ὁ γοῦν ἐκκεντήσας τὸν πόρον εὐλογούμενος πρὸ τοῦ θεοῦ δείκνυται. Read with Lowth εὐλογούμενος.

§ 35, p. 527. ή γὰρ οὐδὲν ἔστι κακὸν καὶ οὐκέτι μέμψις ἄξιος ὃς ἀλτιάσθε ὡς ἀντιτεταγμένον τῷ θεῷ, οὐδὲ κακὸν τίνος γέγονε ποιητικός —συναναρέπεται γὰρ τῷ κακῷ καὶ τῷ δένδρῳ —η̄ εἴ ἔστι τὸ πονηρὸν ἐν ὑπάρξει κ.τ.λ. The reference is to the Demiurge, the author of the Mosaic law, spoken of in the previous §§. We learn from Tertullian that Marcion used the figure of the tree and its fruit to prove that he was of an evil nature, cf. *adv. Marc.* ii. 23 Marcion defendit arborem bonam malos quoque fructus non licere producere, and i. 2. Insert τῷ καρπῷ before τῷ κακῷ, comparing § 44 ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν καρπῶν τῷ δένδρῳ, οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθῶν καὶ πετάλων γνωρίζεται. Clement's argument is that either there is no evil fruit, and then (since there is no other sign of an evil tree, but its evil fruit) we have no ground to believe in an author of evil; or if there is evil, it is that which is forbidden by the law which you ascribe to the Demiurge, who is therefore opposed to evil.

§ 36, p. 527. οὐδὲ γῆν πλωτὴν, βατὴν δὲ θάλασσαν ἐργάζεσθε; καθάπερ οἱ τὰς ιστορίας συνταξάμενοι τὸν βάρβαρον ἐθελῆσαι Ξέρξην. Add φασίν οἱ ιστοροῦσιν.

§ 38, p. 528. γεγράφθαι γάρ φησιν ‘ἀντεστησαν θεῷ καὶ ἐσώθησαν.’ οἱ δὲ καὶ τῷ ἀντειδεῖ θεῷ προστιθέσι. Can ἀναδῆς mean ‘ruthless,’ or should we read ἀνελεῖ here and below? We are told that Marcion regarded the God of the O.T. as *severus et saevus* (Tert. ib. ii. 11), but he is nowhere characterized as *impudens*. It was easy for ΑΝΑΙΔΕΗ to pass into ΑΝΑΙΔΗΣ, and the confusion once made was likely to be repeated. Perhaps we should read τὸ for τῷ both here and below in τῷ μὲν οὖν ἀναδῆς θεῷ οὐ γέγραπται.

§ 42, p. 530. ἐπικελητέον τε τῆς ψυχῆς, ὦ πρὸς μόνῳ τῷ θεώ διατελεστέον. The following sentence καθαρὸς γάρ ὁν καὶ πάσης κακίας ἀπτλαγμένος ὁ νοῦς δεκτικός πως ὑπάρχει τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ δυνάμεως inclines me to read ὥ μόνη πρὸς τῷ θεῷ.

§ 43, p. 530. θεοῦ δὲ γνῶσιν λαβεῖν τοῖς ἔτι ὑπὸ τῶν παθῶν ἀγομένους ἀδύνατον οὐκον οὐδὲ τῆς ἐλπίδος τυχεῖν μηδεμίαν τοῦ θεοῦ γνῶσιν πεποιημένοις καὶ τοῦ μεν ἀποτυγχάνοντος τοῦδε τοῦ τελοῦς ή τοῦ θεοῦ ἀγνοιας κατηγορεῖν ορεῖν ζούκε, τὸ δὲ ἀγνοεῖν τὸν θεὸν ή τοῦ βίου πολιτεία παρίστησιν. παντάπαιι γὰρ ἀδύνατον ἄμα τε καὶ ἐπιστήμονα εἶναι καὶ τὴν τοῦ σώματος κολάκειαν οὐδὲ ἐπαισχύνεσθαι οὐδὲ γάρ συνάδειν ποτὲ δύναται τὸ δὲ ἀγαθὸν τῇ ηδονῇ ηδονῇ ηδονῇ ηδονῇ, ἢ μόνον εἶναι τὸ καλὸν ἀγαθὸν ηδονῇ καὶ μόνον καλὸν τὸν Κύριον καὶ μόνον ἀγαθὸν τὸν Θεόν. For κατηγορεῖν read κατηγορεῖσθαι ‘ignorance of God seems to be predicated of him who fails to attain the Christian hope.’ [I. B. suggests κατηγορία and περιπετοιμένοις.] In the last clause read τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ηδονῇ for τὸ ἀγαθὸν τῇ ηδονῇ, and ἀγαθὸν for ἀγαθόν. ‘Pleasure cannot agree with truth either that the beautiful alone is good, or that the Lord alone is beautiful and God alone good.’ It would be easy for ἀληθείᾳ ηδονῇ to drop out between τῇ and ηδονῇ, and τὸ ἀγαθὸν would as easily slip in from the line below. The context shows that the opposing parties are truth (or knowledge) on the one hand and pleasure on the other.

§ 44, p. 531. καὶ φῶς ἐκεῖνο...τὸ πάντα κατάδηλα ποιοῦν τὰ τε ἐν γενέσει αὐτὸν τε τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἕαυτόν τε γιγνώσκειν παρασκευάζον καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπίβολον καθίστασθαι διδασκον. Omit the first τε, which would only be admissible if it were taken with the following τε to couple the τὰ ἐν γενέσει and τὸν ἄνθρωπον under the government of ποιοῦν, whereas τὸν ἄνθρωπον comes under the government of παρασκευάζον. [I. B. would read γε for τε.]

Ib. ἡμεῖς γὰρ ἐλευθερίαν μεμαθήκαμεν ἦν δέ Κύριος ἡμᾶς ἐλευθεροῖ μόνος, ἀπολύτω τῶν ἥδονῶν τε καὶ τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων παθῶν δὲ λέγων ἔγνωκε τὸν Κύριον καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτὸν μὴ τηρῶν φεύστης ἐστὶν... Ιοάννης λέγει. Put a full stop after παθῶν and insert δέ before λέγων.

§ 47, p. 533. ἀλλὰ μετὰ τὴν ἀνάστασιν, φησὶν οὔτε γαμοῦσιν οὔτε γαμίζονται. This text is adduced by the Encratites as an argument on their side. I think therefore Sylburg is right in suggesting φασίν for φησίν.

§ 48, p. 533. πῶς οὖν οὐ πεινῶσι καὶ διψῶσι καὶ τὴν σάρκα πάσχουσιν; Should we not read τὰ σαρκικά? The latter word would easily be changed to σάρκα, and the gender of the article would be made to suit. [Insert κατὰ after καὶ. I. B.]

§ 50 and § 51, p. 534. ὁ τε Κυρρηαῖος Ἀριστοτέλης Λαΐδα ἐρώσαν ὑπερεύρα μόνος. δημοσιῶς οὖν τῇ ἑταίρᾳ δὲ μην ἀτάξειν αὐτὴν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα... γραψάμενος αὐτῆς ὡς ὅτι μάλιστα δημοιοτάτην εἰκόνα, ἀνέστησεν εἰς Κυρρήην. For οὖν I think we should read γοῦν.

§ 53, p. 536. τίς αὐτῶν μηλωτὴν καὶ ζώνην δερματίνην ἔχων περιέχεται ως Ἡλίας; η περίζωμα... οἱ μακάριοι προφῆται. This sentence contains a comparison between the Encratites and the saints of old, who thankfully used God's creatures, and yet surpassed the Encratites in mortification of the flesh. It has no connexion with what immediately precedes, but fits in perfectly in § 52 after οἱ δὲ καὶ τούτους ὑπερφέρειν λέγοντες πολιτείᾳ καὶ βίῳ, οὐδὲ συγκριθῆναι ταῖς ἐκείνων πράξεσι δυνήσονται, to which place it should be transferred.

§ 55, p. 536. πενία δὲ ἄνδρα ταπεινοῦ, χεῖρες δὲ ἀνδρῶν πλοντίζουσιν. Read, as in the original (Prov. x. 4), ἀνδρεῖν.

§ 56, p. 537. ὁ μὲν γάρ σπείρων καὶ πλεύσαν συνάγων οὐτός ἐστιν... ἔτερος δὲ ὁ μηδενὶ μεταδίδοντες καὶ οὐδὲς καὶ θησαυρίζων ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. Read κενῶς δέ.

§ 57, p. 537. τὸ εἶναι φῶς (ἀμεινον) τοῦ περὶ φωτὸς λαλεῖν καὶ ἡ κατὰ ἀλήθειαν ἐγκράτεια τῆς ὑπὸ τῶν φιλοσόφων διδασκομένης. οὐ γάρ ὅποι φῶς, ἐκεὶ σκότος, ἔνθα δέ ἐστιν ἐπιθυμία ἐγκαθεξομένη μόνη τηνχάζῃ τῇ διὰ τῶν σώματος, τῇ μηρῷ συνονισάζει πρὸς τὸ μῆτρα παρόν. Put a colon after σκότος, and for οὐ γάρ read οὐδὲ τὸ πνέμα, ἐκεὶ οὐδεμίᾳ ἐπιθυμίᾳ ἐνεστιν οὐ γάρ κ.τ.λ. The line from οὐ γάρ to οὐ γάρ would be easily lost. Perhaps for μόνη we should read μηρήμης.

§ 59, p. 538. πάντα, φησὶν, ὑπομείνας ἐγκρατής ην ν. θεότητα Ιησοῦς εἰργάζετο.

Put a comma after ὑπομείνας and read πάντα ἐγκρατής ον.

§ 60, p. 538. Βραχμᾶναι γοῦν οὐτε ἔμψυχον ἐοθίουσιν οὐτε οἴνον πίνοντον, [ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν καθ' ἕκαστην ἡμέραν ὡς ἡμεῖς] τὴν τροφὴν οἱ φησὶν ην ν προσίστησιν ταῖς ἔνταξις, ἔνοι δὲ αὐτῶν διὰ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. Omit the words in brackets as a marginal note, and transfer τὴν τροφὴν προσίστηται to the end.

§ 62, p. 539. Φανερωθῆται δεῖ ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ βίηματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ, [ἴνα κομίστηται ἔκαστος διὰ τοῦ σώματος πρὸς ἄπραξεν εἴτε ἀγαθὸν εἴτε κακόν] ίνα διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἔπραξέν τις ἀπολάβῃ. Omit the clause in brackets as a marginal note quoting 2 Cor. v. 10.

Πλ. ίδον γέγονε καινὰ, ἀγνεία ἐκ πορείας καὶ ἐγκράτεια εξ ἀκρασίας, δικαιοσύνη εξ ἀδικίας. Omit καὶ.

§ 65, p. 540. η προκατάρξασα τῆς παραβάσεως 'ζωὴ' προσηγορεύθη διὰ τὴν τῆς διαδοχῆς αἰτίαν τῶν τε γεννημένων τῶν τε ἀμαρτανόντων των γίνεται, ὅμοιός δικαίων ὡς καὶ δόκιμων μήτηρ. For ἀμαρτανόντων read ἀποθηγούντων, insert θ' after γίνεται, and put the comma before, instead of after γίνεται. 'Eve was named "life" as she is the cause of succession both of those who are born and of those who die, and becomes the mother alike of the just and the unjust.' [Perhaps all that is wanted is a colon after αἰτίαν. The word ἀμαρτανόντων carries on the idea of προκατάρξασα τῆς παραβάσεως. I. B.]

§ 67, p. 541. Let no one think marriage sinful [*εἰ μὴ πικρὰν ὑπολαμβάνει παιδοτροφίαν — πολλοῖς γάρ ἐμπαλιν ἀτεκνία λυπηρότατον—*] μηδὲ ἀν πικρὰ η παιδοτούμα φαινότα τινι μεταπεισπόστα τῶν θείων διὰ τὰς χρεώδεις ἀσχολίας· μη φέρων δὲ οὐ τοις τεκόλως τὸν μονήρη βίον ἐπιθυμεῖ τοῦ γάμου... συνορῷ δὲ ὅπας τῇ προφάσει τοῦ γάμου οἱ μὲν ἀπετοχμένοι τούτον... εἰς μισανθρωπίαν ὑπερέργων. With the existing reading it is difficult to make out the relation of the two hypothetical clauses: there is no clear reference for οὐτός, and the last γάμον makes nonsense. Transfer the words in brackets after ἀσχολίας, read ο τοιότος for οὐτός and ἀγιασμοῖ for the last γάμον, translating '(Let none think marriage sinful) not even if the begetting of children seem to some to be a root of bitterness, as distracting them from divine things owing to the troubles it entails; unless, that is, he thinks the rearing of children itself undesirable. Many on the contrary think childlessness a most miserable condition. And such an one, not being able to endure the solitary life, desires marriage—and I notice that those who have abstained from it under the pretext of holiness have become a prey to misanthropy.'

§ 68, p. 542. The last sentence in this section seems to me a gloss. It contains a cursory mention of two interpretations of Matt. xviii. 20, interposed between the interpretations which Clement himself thinks worthy of discussion. At the beginning of § 69 τάχα δὲ καὶ τὴν κλήσιν τὴν τε ἐκλογὴν δευτέραν καὶ τρίτον τὸ εἰς τὴν πρώτην τιμὴν κατατασθόμενον γένος αἰνίσσεται ἡ προειρημένη τρία, I think πρώτην should be inserted before the first or second τὴν.

§ 70, p. 543. τρίτος δὲ ἦν ἐκ τῶν δυνῆν κτιζόμενος εἰς καινὸν ἀνθρώπον. Both Dindorf and Klotz omit the necessary εἰς, which is given in Potter's text without any suggestion of its being conjecturally added.

§ 72, p. 543. οὐεν οὐδεὶς εἰς εἰας ἐγκύμονι πλησιάσαντα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τινά. For δεῖξεις, which may have been accommodated to the following εὑροις ἄν, read δεῖξεις.

§ 74, p. 544. ταντὰς οὖν ἔχετε τὰς ἐπαγγελίας, φησίν, ἀγαπητοῖς, καθαρίσωμεν ἑαυτῶν τὰς καρδίας. Restore ἔχοτες from 2 Cor. vii. 1. Even Clement could not have used the second person with καθαρίσωμεν staring him in the face.

§ 77, p. 545. ἐπιβοῶ, 'τὸ μὲν σῶμα νεκρὸν δί' ἀμαρτίαν, δὴ λῶν ὡς ὁ τι μὴ νεὼς, τάφος δ' ἐστὶν ἐτὶ τῆς ψυχῆς. Perhaps we should read μὴ ὅτι for ὅτι μὴ, interpreting 'not only is the body not a temple, it is still the tomb of the soul.' Another remedy might be to suppose ὡς to be a marginal correction, altering δηλῶν into δηλ<ώσ>ων. We find μὴ used with ὅτι in the quotation from Isidore p. 488 ἐάν τινι πείσμα δῶς ὅτι μὴ ἔστιν ἡ ψυχὴ μονομερής, and very frequently with ἔπει. Schmidt (*Atticismus*) gives many instances from Dio Chrysostom, Lucian and others.

Ib. δητηρίκα (τὸ σῶμα) ἀγιασθῆται θεῷ 'τὸ πνῦμα' ἐποίσει 'τοῦ ἐγείραντος ἐκ νεκρῶν Ἱησοῦν οἰκεῖ ἐν ὑμῖν.' There seems no reason for the future here. Perhaps ἐπιφέρει may have been corrupted through the ζωοποιήσει in the following line: or if a faint φ were mistaken for ο, it would be easy for ἐπιφέρει to pass into ἐπουσει, cf. p. 650, where Klotz reads ἐπούσει with the Paris MS. against ἐπιλέγει of the ordinary text.

§ 78, p. 546. ἵνα γινώσκωμεν...τὸν τῷ πατέρᾳ, τὸν τῶν ὄντων μόνον πατέρα τὸν εἰς σωτηρίαν παιδεύοντα ὡς πατέρα καὶ τὸν φόβον ἀπειλεῖ. The sentence is evidently incomplete: ἀπειλεῖ perhaps represents some such words as ἀπελῆς ἔνεκα μόνοις τοῖς μὴ πειθομένοις εἰσάγοντα.

§ 79, p. 546. εἰ δὲ ὑπερβάντες ὃν εἴλετο κανόνα εἰς μείζονα δόξαν, ἐπειτα ἀποπέσῃ πρὸς τὴν

ἐλπίδα. Dindorf makes a lacuna at the end. Perhaps ἐλπίδα represents ἐλάττων, ὅμως μὴ ἀποβαλέτω τὴν ἐλπίδα, 'If he transgresses the rule (of celibacy), which he chose for his greater glory, and falls away afterwards to the inferior rule (of marriage), still let him not cast away his hope.' The resemblance between ἐλάττων and ἐλπίδα would explain the loss of the intervening words. Should we read ἐὰν for εἰ before the subjunctive?

§ 81, p. 548. ὅρᾶς εἰς τίνα βλασφημοῦντιν οἱ μυστικοῦντοι τὴν σώφρονα στορὰν καὶ τῷ διαβόλῳ προσάπτεοθαι γένεσιν; Potter changes προσάπτεοθαι into προσαπτόμενοι. I should rather add τολμῶντες after γένεσιν.

§ 82, p. 548. Speaking of the Apostolic injunction in 1 Cor. vii. 5 'μὴ ἀποστερεῖτε ἀλλήλους εἰ μὴ τὸ ἄν ἐκ συμφώνων πρὸς καιρόν,' Clement says οὐ γὰρ ἀποκρούεται τέλεον τὰς τῆς φύσεως ὄρεξεις δυσωπῶσα ἡ πρόσκαιρος συμφονία, δι' ἣν εἰσάγει πάλιν τὴν συζυγίαν τοῦ γάμου. Read δι' ἣς, the συμφονία being simply the means by which he provides for the renewal of conjugal intercourse.

Ib. οὐ πολυγαμίαν ἔτι συγχωρεῖ (ὁ Κύρος). τότε γὰρ ἀπήγαγεν ὁ Θεὸς, ὅτε αἰδάνεσθαι καὶ πληθύνειν ἔχρησιν. It cannot be said that God ever required polygamy. It would be nearer the truth to read ἀπήγαγε, 'God yielded to the demand'; but ἔφειτο seems to me to suit the context best. [I. B. suggests παρήγει.]

Ib. (If the Apostle allows second marriage in certain cases) δόξαν δὲ αὐτῷ ὁ οὐρανίαν περιποιεῖ μείνας ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ καὶ τὴν διαλιθεύσαν θανάτῳ συνζυγίαν ἀχραντον φυλάσσων. Read αὐτῷ and insert ὁ before μείνας 'still he who abides by himself lays up for himself glory in heaven.'

Ib. οὐ γὰρ ἐπάναγκες παιδοποίας ἀφίστησι τοὺς πιστεύοντας δι' ἑνὸς βαπτίσματος εἰς τὸ παντελὲς τῆς οὐρανίας ἀπολούσας ὁ Κύρος, εἰ καὶ τὰ πολλὰ Μουσέως δι' ἑνὸς περιλαβὼν βαπτίσματος. Put commas after πιστεύοντας and ἀπολούσας, and read ὁ for εἰ, as above in § 8.

§ 84, p. 549. After quoting from Rom. vii. 4 'εἰς τὸ γενέσθαι ὑμᾶς ἐτέρῳ τῷ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγερθέντι,' Clement continues ἐξακούεται γὰρ προσεχεῖς 'ὑπτικόν γενομένους'—at least this is Potter's reading without any hint that it is changed from the MS.; Dindorf however follows Klotz in giving προσεχεῖς, which I do not understand, and attributes προσεχῶς to Heinsius.

§ 86, p. 550. ἦν ἡ γῆ τοῦ Ἰακὼβ ἐπαινούμενή παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν φησὶν ὁ προφήτης τὸ σκένος τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ δοξάζων. κατατρέχει δέ τις γενέσθεος...καὶ βιάζεται τις ἐπὶ

τεκνοποιίας λέγων εἰρηκέναι τὸν σωτῆρα κ.τ.λ. The MS. here has *aútōs*, but Dindorf reads *aútōv* with the original in Barnabas, where the editors explain it of the body of Christ. Here the reference is to the body of the Christian, regarded as the vessel of the Spirit, and I think *aútō* is the true reading. The body itself (which the Encratites scorn) is glorified. For the first *tis* read *tῆs*.

Ib. τάχα δ' ἀν καὶ οἷς διελέγετο ὡς ἀμαρτωλοῖς προφήτεύει φθοράν. Should not τάχ' ἀν be followed by the optative?

§ 87, p. 551. ἐπεὶ μὴ ἀνε γενέσεως τις τόνδε τὸν βίον παρελεύσεται. Insert *eis* after *tis*.

Ib. εἰς μὲν ὅν δι πατὴρ ἡμῶν δὲ τοὺς οὐρανούς. Probably we should read ἡμῶν, as in the original (Matt. xxiii. 9), since the second person is continued in the latter part of the quotation just below (*μὴ καλέσητε οὖν ὑμῖν*).

§ 89, p. 552. ὁ προφήτης φησὶ...κατεμιάθης ἐν γῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ τὴν τε κουνιών μαράν ἡγούμενος. Omit *te*. [Or read γε. I. B.]

§ 90, p. 552. ὁ σωτῆρ τὸν Ιονδαῖον, γενεὰν εἰπὼν ποιηράν καὶ μοιχαλίδα, διδάσκει μὴ ἔγρωκότας νόμον...παραδόσει δὲ τῇ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ ἐντάλμασιν ἀνθρώπων κατρκολούθκοτας, μοιχεύει τὸν νόμον, οὐχ ὡς ἄνδρα καὶ κύριον τῆς παρθενίας αὐτὸν δεδομένον, τάχα δὲ καὶ ἐθνιμίας δεδουλωμένους ἀλλοκότους, οὐδὲν αὐτούς. Remove the full stop before *μοιχεύειν* and the comma after *ἀλλοκότους*, and put a comma after *μοιχεύειν* and a full stop after *δεδομένον*. Also insert *δεχομένους* before *δεδομένον*, translating 'The Saviour, when he called the Jews a wicked and adulterous generation, shows that they committed adultery in not having known the law, but having followed the traditions of men, not receiving the law as given to be the husband and lord of their virginity. Perhaps too he perceives them to be enslaved to strange lusts.'

§ 93, p. 553. ὅταν οὖν...ψυχὴν ἐνώσει. Read ἐνώσῃ.

§ 95, p. 554. ὅταν οὖν ὁ ἀπόστολος εἶπε 'ἐνδισταθεὶ τὸν καινὸν ἀνθρωπὸν...' ἡμῖν λέγει...παλαιὸν δὲ οὐ πρὸς γένεσιν καὶ ἀναγέννησιν φησιν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸν βίον τὸν τε ἐν παρακοῇ τὸν τε ἐν ὑπακοῇ. It seems necessary to insert *καὶ καινόν* after *παλαιὸν* δέ.

Ib. οἱ γαμοῦντες ὡς μὴ γαμοῦντες, οἱ κτώμενοι ὡς μὴ κτώμενοι, οἱ παιδοποιοῦντες ὡς θνητοὺς γεννόντες [*ὡς καταλείψουτες τὰ κτήματα, ὡς καὶ ἄνεν γνωκὸς βιωτόμενοι ἔαν δέη*] οὐ προσπαθῶς τῇ κτήσει χρώμενοι, μετ' εὐχαριστίας δὲ ἀπάστης καὶ μεγαλοφροῦντες. It is evident that the clauses here follow no natural order. I am disposed to think that the words in brackets were marginal notes on

ώς μὴ γαμοῦντες and ὡς μὴ κτώμενοι. For κτῆσει read κτίσει with Potter, and insert μὴ before μεγαλοφροῦντες.

§ 96, p. 554. The words of the Apostle καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ γνωκὸς μὴ ἀπτεσθαι, διὰ δὲ τὰς πορνεὰς ἔκωστος τῇ ἑαυτῷ γνωκὰ ἔχειν ...ιν μὴ πειράζῃ ἡμᾶς ὁ Σατανᾶς, were uttered for the sake of those who were inclined to indulge themselves too freely ὡς μὴ πολὺ ἐπινεύσας δι' ἐναντίας ἔκκυμηρή τὴν ὄρειν εἰς ἀλλοτρίας ἥδονας, τάχα δὲ, ἐπεὶ τοῖς δικαίως Βιούσιν ἀνθίσταται διὰ ζῆλον...ντάγεσθαι τούτους τῷ ἑαυτῷ τάγματι βιολόμενος, ἀφορμὰς δι' ἐγκρατείας ἐπιπόνον παρέχειν τούτους βούλεται. In the last sentence the subject is evidently Satan. The preceding clause, as it stands, suits neither Satan nor the Apostle, nor can it be understood of the self-indulgent man spoken of before. In place of an emendation of my own, which I had proposed to Prof. Bywater, I gladly accept his correction of ἐπινεύσας for ἐπινεύσας, 'in order that the adversary may not blow strongly upon them and stimulate (lit. 'lash into waves') the appetite for forbidden pleasures.' Cf. *Paed.* ii. p. 179 οὐ γάρ ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐγκυμάνονται ἐπὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων αἱ ὀρέεις περὶ τὰ τῆς μέθης νανάγια.

§ 98, p. 555. οὐ γάρ μόνον ἡ εἰνουχία δικαιοῦ οὐδὲ μὴν τὸ τοῦ εἰνούχον σάββατον, ἔαν μὴ ποιησῃ τὰς ἐντολάς. For μόνον read μόνη.

Ib. Referring to Isa. lxv, οὐ τεκνοποιήσουσιν *eis* κατάραν, C. says, ἀλλοι δὲ κατάραν τὴν παιδιστούμαν ἐκδέχονται καὶ οὐ συνάσσι καὶ αὐτῶν ἐκεῖνων ταῦτα λέγονταν τὴν γραφήν. For ἐκείνων read ἐκεῖνο.

§ 101, p. 557. εἰ δὲ καὶ πᾶς ὁ ἐπιστρέφων ἐξ ἀμαρτίας ἐπὶ τὴν πίστιν ἀπὸ τῆς συνηθείας τῆς ἀμαρτωλοῦ οἴον μητρὸς ἐπὶ τὴν ζωὴν ἐπιστρέφει, μαρτυρήσει μοι εἰς. For εἰ read οὐ.

Ib. p. 558. ἡ δῆ τινες καὶ τῆς παρθένον τὴν χήραν εἰς ἐγκρατεῖαν προτείνονται καταμεγαλοφρονήσαντας ἡς πεπειραται ἥδονῆς. For the unmeaning protetínontai read protetiwmōntai.

§ 102, p. 559. καν ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων τὴν ἐπιτῆσιν τῆς συμβούλου λέγη, ὡς ἀν μὴ φύσει ταῦτη κεχρημένον τῶν πρωτοπλάστων...ἡ κτίσις πάλιν βλασpheméται. For συμβουλίας read συνυσίας, and λέγηται for λέγη.

§ 103, p. 559. πῶς δὲ ἀνε τὸν σώματος ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκονομία τέλος ἐλάμβανεν; ὅπου γε καὶ αὐτὸς ἡ κεφαλὴ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἐν σαρκὶ μὲν ἀειδῆς διελήλυθεν καὶ ἀμορφος, εἰς τὸ ἀειδὲς καὶ ἀσώματον τῆς θείας αἵτις ἀποβλέπειν ἡμᾶς διδάσκων. Insert ἀν before ἀνεν. Dindorf has followed

Sylburg in reading *ἀειδῆς* for MS. *ἀηδῆς*, but the ordinary meaning of *ἀειδῆς* is 'invisible,' and the fact that it is used in this sense immediately below makes it impossible to understand it here of one 'who has no form or comeliness.' On the other hand such a one would be naturally regarded as *ἄδην*, and if there is something offensive in the expression as used of Christ, this is explained by reading *δὴ ἐλήλυθεν* for the unmeaning *διελήλυθεν*, since *δὴ* has the effect of putting the preceding word in inverted commas. [Perhaps δὲ *ἐλήλυθεν*. C. plays on the word *ἀειδῆς*, which he first uses in the sense of 'ugly' (not uncommon in late Greek), and then in its philosophic sense of 'invisible.' I. B.]

§ 106, p. 560. οἱ δὲ ἀφημάσαντες ἔξύβρισαν ... αἵτοι τε ἀκατασχέτως ἔχόμενοι καὶ τοὺς πληγίους ἀναπειθούτες φιληδονεῖν. Should not we read ἔχοντες for ἔχομενοι? [I. B. suggests ἔπομενοι.]

§ 106, p. 560. After the quotation πολεμοῦται, πλήκται τὰς οὐρᾶς αὐτῶν C. continues εἰεν δὲ ἦν οὖς αἰνίσσεται η προφήτεια καταφερεῖς, ἄκρατεῖς, [οἱ τὰς οὐρᾶς αὐτῶν πολεμισταῖ]

σκότους καὶ δργῆς τέκνα. I think the words in brackets should be omitted as a gloss. [For *καταφερεῖς* read *κατωφερεῖς*, this being the form used elsewhere by C. I. B.]

Ib. έάν τις ἀδελφὸς ὀνομαζόμενος η πόρνος η πλεονέκτης...τῷ τοιούτῳ μηδὲ συνεσθίειν. For the first η read ή.

Ib. ζῶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἔγω, ως ζῶν κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, ζῇ δὲ ἐν ἑμοὶ Χριστὸς διὰ τῆς τῶν ἐπολῶν ὑπακοῆς [ἀγνός καὶ μακαρίος], ὥστε τότε μὲν ζῶν ἐν σαρκὶ σαρκικώς, δὲ δὲ νῦν ζῶ ἐν σαρκὶ ἐν πίστει ζῶ τῇ τοῦ νιοῦ τῷ θεῷ. Transfer the words in brackets to the end, put a colon before ὥστε and omit the second η σαρκί. In this way we get the proper antitheses, κατὰ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας (διὰ τῆς ὑπακοῆς and ἐν σαρκὶ σαρκικώς) (ἐν πίστει ἀγνώς).

§§ 107, 108, p. 561. ὅπερ ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν ἐδήλωσεν εἰπών, τῇ γυναικὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν ὄφειλὴν ἀποδιδόντων, δομιός δὲ καὶ η γυνὴ τῷ ἀνδρὶ. Μεθ' η ἔκτυπον κατὰ τὴν οἰκουμένην καὶ τὴν ἐν Χριστῷ πίστιν βοηθός, καὶ ἔτι σαφέστερον εἰπών κ.τ.λ. Put a comma after ἀνδρὶ and a colon after βοηθός.

J. B. MAYOR.

NOTE ON INSPUTARIER, PLAUT. CAPT. 550, 553, 555.

FORCELLINI-CORRADINI define: 'insputo idem fere quod inspuere (omitting the examples to come later) ex quo intelligimus non solum evertendi eius morbi causa, sed etiam sanandi, in eum qui laboraret inspui morem fuisse. Nam saliva hominis in multis vim medicinae habere creditur.' The implicit interpretation here given for the Plautus passages I shall soon cite is based on a passage of Pliny, *H.N.* xxviii. §§ 35, 36: despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est contagia regerimus: simili modo et fascinationes repercutimus dextraeque clauditatis occursum. Veniam quoque a deis spei alienius audacioris petimus, in sinum spundo. Eadem ratione terrena despueare prædicatione, in omni medicina mos est, atque ita effectus adiuvare.

The only occurrences of forms of *insputare* cited by Forc.-Corr. or by Lewis and Short are in Plautus, *Captivi* 547 sq.

TY. Hegio, hic homo rabiosus habitus est invalide
Ne tu quod istic fabuletur auris immittas tuas.

Nam istic hastis insectatus est domi matrem et patrem,
550 Et illic isti qui insputatur¹ morbus interdum venit.
Proin tu ab istoc procul recedas. HE.
Ultrō istum a me. AR. Ain, verbero?
Me rabiosum atque insectatum esse hastis meum memoras patrem?
Et eum morbum mi esse, ut qui med opus sit insputarier?
HE. Ne vere multos iste morbus homines macerat,
555 Quibus insputari saluti fuit atque is profuit.

I give the reading of Brix, *Captivi*.¹ Two of Brix's notes will show his understanding of the passage. '547. Tyndarus sucht das Zeugniß des Aristophontes dadurch zu entkräften, dass er ihn für tobsüchtig und epileptisch (550) ausgibt, das erste um die Furcht, das zweite um den Ekel des Hegio zu erregen.' '550.

¹ The MSS. sputatur, but the correction seems to me quite certain.

"Die Krankheit wird bespuckt" d.h. der mit der Krankheit Behaftete, wie dies Aristophontes selbst 553 versteht. Da die alten Aerzte von diesem Heilmittel nichts berichten, so ist wohl anzunehmen dass es von Plautus zur Erhöhung der komischen Situation erfunden ist. Unter *morbus qui insputatur* pflegt man die Epilepsie zu verstehen, nach Dombart ist es Melancholie, Schwermutswahnsinn, von dem es verschiedene Arten gab, bei einer derselben kamen nach Galen xix. p. 706 auch periodische Tobsuchtsanfälle vor.'

The interpretation I am about to suggest is perhaps implied in one form or other by the note of Harrington's edition of the *Captivi*. 'Some suppose that the disease was cured by spitting upon the person afflicted; others, that it was cured by the spitting of the sufferer. Pliny and Mercurialis think that a person in the presence of the disease avoided the contagion by spitting, an instinctive process when we are in the sight of anything offensive. Perhaps, from the fact that those overtaken by the fit recovered soon after the foam appeared, it was thought that this was the means of their cure, and the evil spirit escaped in the foam.'

We need not concern ourselves with the cure of this disease, for we may be sure Tyndarus did not. Brix is, I think, quite right in his insight into the motives of Tyndarus. The insanity (*rabiosus*) was to excite Hegio's fear; the foaming of epilepsy (*qui insputatur morbus*) was to excite his disgust. That his disgust was effectually excited is proved by his cry '*Ulro istum a me*'.

I find linguistic and exegetical reasons for taking the verb to be a deponent. (1) *insputarier* is a frequentative verb, and should mean, leaving the preposition unexplained for the present, to keep on spitting. (2) It is fair to interpret any deponent as a reflexive (middle). So interpreted we can translate *insputarier* 'to keep spitting upon one's self,' i.e. 'foam at the mouth' cf. *lavari* 'to wash oneself,' 'to bathe.' (3) If *insputarier* is a real passive *qui insputatur morbus* implies *aliquis morbum insputat*, which is Brix's interpretation, but does not seem to me to be good grammar, for *inspuo* construes with the dative (Seneca and Plin.) or with *in* + acc. (Seneca), cf. L. and S. s.v. Now Pliny's testimony amounts to nothing

more than *quicunque morbum vidit terna despuit ut contagia regerat*. (4) Pliny's *terna despue* certainly does not make for the use of a frequentative as much as taking *insputarier* in the sense of 'foam at the mouth.' This sense also supplies a better motive for Hegio's '*Ulro istum a me*'. (5) Epileptics do foam at the mouth. (6) So far as I can discover, *insputarier* is to be found in this passage alone. No grammatical difficulty is experienced if we take the verb as deponent: vs. 550 = 'and the foaming disease (epilepsy) sometimes came upon the fellow in yonder land'; vs. 553 = 'and I had a disease that somehow (qui) I must (or it did me good to!) foam at the mouth';¹ vs. 555 'and for these foaming-at-the-mouth is healthful etc. (7) Plautus's readiness in coining words to suit the moment is well known, e.g. *Captivi* 766 *exauspicavi*, 767 *redauspicandum*, 291 *eminor*, 904 *absumedo*. A very trifling circumstance may have determined the form of one of these new words; *insputatur* in vs. 550 is preceded by *fabuletur* vs. 548, and *insectatus est* in vs. 549. The reiteration of forms of *iste* in the three verses suggests the possibility of turning vs. 550 'and in yon land a sickness sometimes comes upon the fellow and he foams-at-the-mouth.'

An objection to the explanation given may be held to lie in Plautus, *Merc.* 1, 2, 30: *Tua causa rupi ramices, iam dudum sputo² sanguinem*, where the active is used. This objection will not hold, for (1) Plautus uses the same verb, now as active, now as deponent, e.g. *Capt.* 548 *fabuletur*, *Miles Glor.* 444 *fabudem*, where *fabuler* might stand as well as far as the metre goes (cf. Brix *ad loc.* and in general cf. Brix on *Mil. Glor.* 172); (2) *sputo* is here construed with an object not a cognate accusative implicit in the middle form of *insputarier*, cf. *fabulor*: *fabulo* (Zumpt, *Lat. Gram.*¹³ 207, Ann.).

EDWIN WHITFIELD FAY.

Lexington, Virginia.
Washington and Lee University.

¹ It is perhaps worth noting that this construction reappears in Cicero's Letters. Tyrrell in introduction p. xxii. calls attention to the parallelism of the Letters and comic diction.

² Lewis and Short cite further only Ovid. *M.* 12, 256 *mixtos sputantem sanguine dentes*, possibly a reminiscence of this Plautus passage.

CRITICAL NOTES ON THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO.

(Continued from p. 294.)

598 B. ὁ ψυγράφος ψυγραφήσεις ἡμῖν σκυτό-
τόμοιν, τέκτονα, τοὺς ἀλλοὺς δημουργούς, περὶ
οὐδὲν τούτων ἐπαιῶν τῶν τεχνῶν.

We should certainly read (as Ast suggested) the regular phrase, οὐδὲν περὶ τούτων (or τούτων περὶ οὐδὲν) ἐπαιῶν τῶν τεχνῶν. Cf. 601 B.

598 E. δέδη ἐπισκέψασθαι πότερον μιμητᾶς
τοῖτοις οὐτοὶ ἐντυχόντες ἔξηπάτησαν.

The article would be necessary with τοῖτοις. But μιμητᾶς τοιούτους will give much better sense and is evidently what Plato wrote.

601 D. Πολλὴ ἄρα ἀνάγκη τὸν χρώμενον
ἐκάστῳ ἐμπειρότατὸν τε εἶναι καὶ ἄγγελον
γίγνεσθαι τῷ ποιητῇ ὅτα ἀγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ ποιεῖ
τῇ χρείᾳ φῆχται· οἷον αὐλητῆς που ἔξαγγελεῖ
περὶ τῶν αὐλῶν οἱ ἀντηρετῶσιν ἐν τῷ αὐλέν
καὶ ἐπιτάξει οἵσις δεῖ ποιεῖν, ὁ δὲ ἀντηρετήσει.
Πῶς δὲ οὐ; Οὐκοῦν ὁ μὲν εἰδὼς ἔξαγγελεῖ περὶ
χρηστῶν καὶ πονηρῶν αὐλῶν, ὁ δὲ πιστεύων
ποιήσει; Ναί.

Though A and some other MSS. have οἴλη, the majority have οἴλη, and this was the common reading of editors before Bekker (Schneider). It is to be observed that οἴλη ἀντηρετῶσιν ἐν τῷ αὐλέν for οἴσις χρῆται is feebly verbose, and that we seem to want something here after ἔξαγγελεῖ closely corresponding to the οἴλη κ.τ.λ. after ἄγγελον γίγνεσθαι in the preceding sentence. This would lead us to write οἴλη (perhaps οἴλη δή) ἀντηρετῶσιν. I cannot however believe that Plato used ἀντηρετῶσιν here, and then ἀντηρετήσει differently applied in the next line of the same sentence. The occurrence of δὲ πιστεύων ποιήσει immediately afterwards might suggest ποιήσει in the place of ἀντηρετήσει. On the other hand οἴλη ποιοῦσιν would be closely parallel to οἴλη ἀγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ ποιεῖ, and οἴλη ἀντηρετῶσιν would seem a less natural construction than πῶς ἀντηρετῶσιν. Believing therefore that one use of ἀντηρετήσει grew by a copyist's error out of the other, I should prefer to read οἴλη ποιοῦσιν (or ἀποτελοῦσιν, or some such word) and to keep ἀντηρετήσει; but οἴλη ἀντηρετῶσιν and ποιήσει would be much better than the received text.

602 A. Οὔτε ἄρα εἰσεται οὔτε ὄρθι δοξάσει
δι μιμητῆς περὶ ὃν ἀν μιμῆται πρὸς κάλλος
ἡ πονηρίαν. Οὐκ ἔσκεν. Χαρίεις ἀν εἴη ὁ
τῇ ποιήσει μιμητικὸς πρὸς σοφίαν περὶ ὃν ἀν
ποιῇ. Οὐ πάνυ.

χαρίεις κ.τ.λ. needs a particle of connexion, and οὐ πάνυ is not quite in harmony with it. Both these faults may be removed by reading <Οὐκον> χαρίεις. Οὐκον fell out from its likeness to έσκεν, and its restoration will give us a pair of negative sentences just like the pair preceding.

602 C. καὶ ταῦτα καμπίλα τε καὶ εὐθέα ἐν
ῦδατι τε θεωρένοις καὶ ἔξω, καὶ κοῦλά τε δῆ καὶ
ἔξέχοντα διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ χρώματα αὖ πλάνην
τῆς ὄψεως καὶ πᾶσα τις ταραχὴ δῆλη ἡμῖν
ἐνόντα αὕτη ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ. Perhaps we should
read πᾶσι for πᾶσα, which hardly harmonizes
with τις. In Aristotle's *Poetics* 6, 1449 b 36
πᾶσι is a very probable correction for
πᾶσα.

602 E. τούτῳ δὲ (i.e. τῷ λογιστικῷ) πολλάκις
μετρήσαντι καὶ σημαίνοντι μείζω ἄπτα εἶναι
ἢ ἐλάττῳ ἔπειρα ἔπειρον ἢ ἵστα τάναντία φαίνεται
ἄμα περὶ ταῦτα ἐναπίδειν δοξάζειν ἀδύνατον εἶναι;
Καὶ ὅρθως γ' ἔφαμεν.

I see no way out of the difficulty of this passage except by reading the genitive τούτου δὲ π. μετρήσαντος καὶ σημαίνοντος and supposing that the dative was due to a misapprehension. The words as they stand compel us to take the dative with φαίνεται, and give a sense which is not only false but flatly contradicted by the immediately following sentences. It is not to the rational part that the contrary impression is conveyed, but to another.

603 C. Ωδὲ δὴ προβάμεθα πράττοντας,
φαμέν, ἀνθρώπους μιμεῖται ἢ μιμητική κ.τ.λ.
μῆ τι ἀλλο παρὰ ταῦτα; Οὐδέν. Ἄρι οὐν ἐν
ἄπασι τούτοις κ.τ.λ.

For προβάμεθα, which can hardly be right, I suggest ὑποθάμεθα, or perhaps θεώμεθα.

604 A. πολλὰ μὲν τολμήσει φθέγξασθαι, ἡ
εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἀκούοι αἰσχύνοιτ' ἀν, πολλὰ δὲ
ποιήσει, κ.τ.λ. Read ποιήσαι.

604 B. οὐδὲν τὸ μὲν ἔπειρον τῷ νόμῳ
ἔποιμον πείθεσθαι, ἢ δὲ νόμος ἔξηγεται.

Perhaps either τῷ νόμῳ or δὲ νόμος should be omitted. But in view of the words preceding (λόγος καὶ νόμος) I suggest τῷ λόγῳ for τῷ νόμῳ. Cf. the phrase in D οὐκοῦν,
φαμέν, τὸ μὲν βέλτιστον τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ
ἔθελε ἔπεισθαι.

605 C. οἱ γάρ πον βέλτιστοι ἡμῶν ἀκρού-
μενοι Οὐμήρου ἢ ἀλλοι τινὸς τῶν τραγῳδοποιῶν
μιμουμένους τινὰ τῶν ἡρώων ἐν πένθει ὄντα καὶ
μακρὰν ἥσθιν ἀποτελοῦντα ἐν τοῖς ὅδυρμοις ἡ

κλαίοντάς (καὶ ἀδοντάς MSS.) *τε καὶ κοπτομένους*, οἰσθ' ὅτι χαίρομεν κ.τ.λ.

A few inferior MSS. have *τινας...δινας...* *ἀποτείνοντας*, and the change to the plural in the later participles is certainly very awkward. Yet the singular number is the best: only one hero is shown lamenting at a time, Achilles or Ajax. I cannot help suspecting that what Plato really wrote was *ἀκρούμενοι...μιμοντένοι...καὶ...ἀποτείνοντος...η̄ κλαίοντός τε καὶ κοπτομένον*. If we can be said to 'hear Homer imitating,' I think we might be said to hear him doing the rest, even *κοπτομένον*.

606 A. For *τότ'* ἐστὶ *τοῦτο* Madvig would read *αὐτ'* ἐστὶ *τοῦτο*. *Τότε* is clearly wrong after the previous *τότε* in the same sentence, and *αὐτὸ* seems clearly right. But I think the order should be inverted and we should read *τοῦτ'* ἐστὶν *αὐτὸ*, which has the advantage of putting both words in the right place.

606 D. καὶ περὶ ἀφροδιτῶν δὴ καὶ θυμῶν καὶ περὶ πάντων τῶν ἐπιθυμητικῶν τε καὶ λυτηρῶν καὶ ἥδεων ἐν τῷ ψυχῇ, ἀ δὴ φαμεν πάντα πρᾶξει ἡμῖν ἔπειθαι, ὅτι τοιαῦτα ἡμᾶς ἡ πονητική μίμησις ἐργάζεται τρέψει γὰρ ταῦτα ἀρδοντα, δὲν αἴχνειν, καὶ κ.τ.λ.

"Οτι is bracketed by Baiter. Madvig reads ἔτι. *Τοιαῦτα* can hardly stand as it is, and I should suggest for ὅτι *τοιαῦτα* either ἔτερα *τοιαῦτα*, or οὐ *τὰ αὐτά* (a question). The latter is supported by Glaucon's οὐκ ἔχω ἄλλος φάναι, which seems to imply a question preceding. The confusion of *τοιαῦτα*, *τὰ αὐτά*, *ταῦτα* &c. is common. Cf. last note, and on 586 C: 598 E.

607 C. καὶ δὲ τῶν διαστόφων ὅχλος κρατῶν.

The quotation from an author unknown is given in this form by Baiter after Schmidt. Most MSS. have διὰ σοφῶν: A apparently διὰ σοφῶν, from which many scholars have written Διά σοφῶν, some (Schleiermacher, Stallbaum) thinking Διά could depend on σοφῶν, others (Schneider, Bywater) governing it by κρατῶν. No one seems to have seen that the διὰ of A is nothing but an easy corruption of λάν (ΔΙΑ for ΛΙΑ). Cf. Eur. *El.* 296, γνώμην ἐνέναι τοῖς σοφοῖς λίαν σοφῆν: *Med.* 295, πᾶντας περιστώς ἐκδιάσκεσθαι σοφούς and 305 εἰπὲ δὲ οὐκ ἄγαν σοφῆν. As we are dealing with a mere fragment, it would probably be unwise to alter κρατῶν, but κριτῶν is an obvious conjecture.

608 E. Ἀρ' οὖν ὥσπερ ἔγὼ περὶ αὐτῶν διανοεῖ; Τὸ ποῖον; Τὸ μὲν ἀπολλύνον καὶ διαφθεύρον πᾶν τὸ κακὸν εἶναι, τὸ δὲ σῳζον καὶ ὠφελοῦν τὸ ἀγαθόν; Ἔγωγ, ἔφη. Τί δέ; κακὸν κάστω τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν λέγεις, οἷον ὀφθαλμοῖς φθαλμίαιν καὶ ἔμπαντι τῷ σώματι νόσον, σίτω εἴρυσιθην κ.τ.λ.

Does not the sense require that with κακὸν ἐκάστῳ τι καὶ ἀγαθὸν λέγεις we should read some such word as *ἴδιον* (610 B) or *οἰκέτον* (609 C: 610 E)? Probably it preceded *οἶον* and fell out through likeness to it.

610 A. Ἡ τοινν ταῦτα ἐξελέγχωμεν ὅτι οὐ καλῶς λέγομεν η̄, ἕως ἂν ἡ ἀνεξέλεγκτα, μή ποτε φῶμεν κ.τ.λ.

Read ἐξελέγχθωμεν. Cf. πρὶν ἂν τις ἀποδεῖξῃ four lines below.

611 E. περικρουσθεῖσα πέτρας τε καὶ ὥστρεα ἢ νῦν αὐτῇ...γεγρά καὶ πετρώδη πολλὰ καὶ ἄγρια περιτέφυκεν.

I think we should get rid of the tautology by omitting πέτρας τε καὶ ὥστρεα, as having got in from ὥστρεά τε καὶ φυκία καὶ πέτρας in 611 D, or we should at least read <καὶ> ἢ νῦν. If the substantives were right, would they not need an article?

612 A. Οὐκοῦν, ἵν δ' ἔγω, τά τε ἄλλα ἀπελνούμεθα ἐν τῷ λόγῳ καὶ οὐ τοὺς μισθούς οὐδὲ τὰ δόξας δικαιοσύνης ἐπινέαμεν, ὥσπερ 'Νοιοδόν τε καὶ 'Ομηρον ὑμεῖς ἔφατε.

'Ἐπινέαμεν (Cobet) or ἐπιγνέαμεν is clearly right as against the old ἐπηρέγκαμεν; indeed ἐπινέαμεν seems really to be the final reading of A. But neither the ἀπελνούμεθα of 'the best MSS.' and Stobaeus nor the ἀπεδνούμεθα of other MSS. is at all satisfactory: ἀπεδνούμεθα is not even an Attic prose form. I should say that Plato wrote τά τε ἄλλα ἀπεωτάμεθα, just as in 366 A he writes τὰ δὲ ἐξ ἀδικίας κέρδη ἀπωτάμεθα. The corruption of ο to λν occurs in a fragment of Archilochus (74 in Bergk), where the faulty λυρόν should certainly be changed with Bentley to ἀχρόν.

614 B. ἀλκίρον μὲν ἀνδρός, Ἡρὸς τοῦ Ἀρμενίου, τὸ γένος Παμφίλον.

We hardly need Theodoret's quotation of these words to suggest that we must read τὸ <δε> γένος. The διακελεύσθαι which he and Eusebius give in 614 D seems decidedly preferable to διακελεύνυτο.

615 D. οὐχ ἦκει φάναι, οὐδὲ ἀν ἦκει. Read οὐδὲ δὲ ἦκει (*Class. Rev.* vi. 339 b).

616 A. τοῖς ἀεὶ παριόντι σημαίνοντες ὥν ἐνεκά τε καὶ εἰς ὁ τι τὸν Τάρπαρον ἐμπεσούμενοι ἄγοντο. A has εἰς ὁ τι, all other MSS. apparently εἰς ὅτι, and the editors before Hermann ὅτι εἰς. Hermann however and Baiter keep εἰς ὁ τι and bracket τὸν Τάρπαρον as a gloss. But is it certain that Plato could have written of a place εἰς ὁ τι, instead of οἱ or οὗτοι? Cf. Thuc. I, 69, 5 ἐπιστάμεθα οἴη δόδῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅτι καὶ δίλγον χωρῶσιν ἐπὶ τούς πέλας. There is some awkwardness there, as here; but does Cobet avoid all awkwardness by bracketing καὶ ὅτι? If we

want to do that, we must bracket καὶ ὅτι κατ' ὅλην.

618 D. ὥστε ἐξ ἀπάντων αὐτῶν δυνατὸν εἶναι συλλογισμάμενον αἱρέσθαι πρὸς τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς φύσιν ἀποβλέποντα τόν τε χείρω καὶ τὸν ἀμέινων βίον.

For αἱρέσθαι, which gives a quite wrong sense here (it is rightly used ten lines below, τὸν μέσον δὲ τῶν τοιούτων βίον αἱρέσθαι), read διαιρέσθαι. Cf. βίον καὶ χρηστὸν καὶ πονηρὸν διαγιγνώσκοντα and διαιρούμενα itself in 618 C.

619 D. δὸ δὴ καὶ μεταβολὴν τῶν κακῶν καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ταῖς πολλαῖς τῶν ψυχῶν γίγνεσθαι καὶ δὰ τὴν τοῦ κλήρου τύχην.

Διὸ δὴ...καὶ δὰ is awkward, and worse than awkward, for Plato clearly wrote καὶ <οὐ> δὰ. The words immediately following, εἰ...ό κλῆρος αὐτῷ τῆς αἱρέστεως μὴ ἐν τελευταῖς πίπτοι, may be quoted against this: but what of 619 B καὶ τελευταῖς ἐπίστη, ξὺν νῷ ἐλομένῳ, συντόνως ζόντι κεῖται βίος ἀγαπητός, οὐ κακός μήτε ὁ ἄρχων αἱρέστεως ἀμελεῖτω μήτε ὁ τελευτῶν ἀθυμεῖτω!—and this is the drift of the whole passage. The ἐπεί which follows here after the words cited (and which Davies and Vaughan boldly translate ‘but’) has no meaning, unless there was an οὐ preceding. The condition thrown in (εἰ...πίπτοι) only means that one of the very last choosers cannot expect εὐδαιμονεῖν in the highest degree.

621 B. ἐπειδὴ δὲ κομηθῆναι καὶ μέσας νύκτας γενέσθαι, βροντήν τε καὶ σεισμὸν γενέσθαι.

Is Plato really responsible for the clumsy and ill-sounding repetition of γενέσθαι? As καὶ and κατά are often confused, perhaps we should write ἐπειδὴ δὲ κομηθῆναι, κατὰ μέσας νύκτας βροντήν τε καὶ σεισμὸν γενέσθαι.

Ibid. ἔξαιφνης ἀναβλέψας ιδεῖν ἔωθεν αὐτὸν κείμενον ἐπὶ τῇ πυρᾷ. A's marginal ἄνωθεν for ἔωθεν commends itself to me, though no editor seems to have favoured it. The marginal correction in 576 D seems certain and that in 607 D very plausible: cf. too 533 E.

621 C. καὶ ἡμᾶς ἀν σώσειν. Read καὶ ἡμᾶς δὴ σώσει (*Class. Rev.* vi. 341 a).

Ibid. τῆς ἀνω δόδον δὲ ἔξομεθα καὶ δικαιοσύνην μετὰ φρονήσεως παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐπιτρέπεισομεν, ὥντας καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς φίλοι ὤμεν καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς, αὐτὸν τε μένοντες ἐνθάδε καὶ ἐπειδὰν τὰ ἀθλα

αὐτῆς κομιζόμεθα, ὥσπερ οἱ νικηφόροι περιαγειρόμενοι, καὶ ἐνθάδε καὶ ἐν τῇ χιλιέτει πορείᾳ, ἦν διελθόντας εὖ πράττωμεν.

Schneider, who objects on grounds of logic to joining ὥντας φίλοι ὤμεν...τοῖς θεοῖς...ἐπειδὰν τὰ ἀθλα αὐτῆς κομιζόμεθα, connects αὐτὸν τε...περιαγειρόμενοι with εὖ πράττωμεν. But his logical objection, though not unfounded, seems to tell with equal strength against saying ὥντας...ἐπειδὰν τὰ ἀθλα αὐτῆς κομιζόμεθα...εὖ πράττωμεν, and in his construction the repetition in καὶ ἐνθάδε is very weak. I conclude therefore that αὐτὸν τε...περιαγειρόμενοι goes with φίλοι ὤμεν, and indeed that the τε and καὶ almost necessarily form a pair. But the meaning would be much more clearly and symmetrically expressed, if we might suppose a τε to have been lost, reading καὶ ἐνθάδε <τε> καὶ ἐν τῇ χιλιέτει πορείᾳ...εὖ πράττωμεν. Plato does not avoid such a combination of short syllables: cf. 602 C ἐν ὑδατί τε. For the omission of τε cf. note on 614 B, and here it is made easier by δε preceding.

I take this opportunity of cancelling three suggestions that have been made in this collection of notes. In 369 D I doubted whether the adverb αὐτότε could stand after προστιθέναι in the sense of ‘add,’ and suggested αὐτοῖς: Dem. Ol. 2, 14 ὅποι τις ἀν προστῇ οἷμα κάν μικρὰν δίναμν, πάντ’ ὠφελεῖ shows that it can. In 489 B I took exception to καὶ τοίνυν, but wrongly: see for instance Dr. Holden's index to the *Oeconomicus* s.v. τοίνυν. Finally I called in question the use of ἀνδρειοτέρου λατρῶν in contrast with φαντότερον in 459 C, but in reading Isocrates I have found three places where ἀνδρικός seems to be used of purely intellectual characteristics. In 13, 17 he declares various things in the art of composition πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας δεῖσθαι καὶ ψυχῆς ἀνδρικῆς καὶ δοξαστικῆς ἔργον εἶναι, and in 15, 200 he contrasts οἱ ἀφεντοῦς (τῶν ἀντόρων) and οἱ τὰς ψυχὰς ἀνδρικὰς ἔχοντες: see also 15, 266. These passages seem to indicate that if in 459 C ἀνδρειοτέρου itself is not right, we might be content with ἀνδρικότερον. The two words are confused in Ar. *Peace* 498 and *Knights* 453, where the MSS. give ἀνδρικῶν and ἀνδρικότατα, while ἀνδρεῖος and ἀνδρειότατα are required by the metre.

HERBERT RICHARDS.

THE PROVINCE OF GALATIA.

It has been generally supposed up to our own time that St. Paul's Galatia is the Keltic district in Asia Minor which is always known as Galatia. Lately however Professor Ramsay has found himself compelled 'to understand Galatians as inhabitants of Roman Galatia.' I do not propose to discuss this hypothesis generally, but only to offer a brief criticism of the Professor's view of the name Galatia.

In *The Church and the Roman Empire* (p. 6 note) Professor Ramsay says—'I did not expect to be obliged to argue that this great province [*i.e.* that which includes, besides Galatia proper, Lycaonia, Isauria, and portions of Phrygia and Pisidia] was called Galatia; but even this simple fact, which has been assumed by every writer since Tacitus, has recently been contested by Dr. Schürer: and I have appended a note on the subject at the end of this chapter.'

As Emil Schürer is a man who says nothing lightly, it was certainly worth while to attempt to refute him. I turn to the note (p. 13). There I find Schürer quoted as saying—'An official usage which embraced all three districts (Galatia, Pisidia, Lycaonia) under the single conception *Galatia* has never existed.' And again—'the name Galatia is only *a parte potiori*, being taken from the biggest of the various districts which were included in the province, and is not an official designation.' On the other side Professor Ramsay alleges (no doubt correctly, though without any quotation of authority) that 'the first governor appointed is called "Governor of Galatia." What was the Latin or Greek title of this "governor" does not appear; but at any rate it is not disputed that there was a Roman official who took his designation from Galatia, or that he had jurisdiction over a considerable district outside Galatia proper; but it by no means follows that "Galatia" was the name, the proper official designation, of his whole jurisdiction. Indeed, Professor Ramsay very candidly supplies evidence that this was not the case. "Honorary inscriptions," he says, "in which it is an object to accumulate titles, speak of the official as

governor of Galatia, Pontus, Paphlagonia, Pisidia, Phrygia, Lycaonia, etc.' There could scarcely be clearer proof that at the date of these honorary inscriptions the name 'Galatia' did not designate a province which included Pisidia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia. We cannot imagine that any desire to 'accumulate titles' would induce the people (for instance) of a city in the Madras Presidency to address their governor as Lieutenant-governor of Madras, Trichinopoly, and Madura, these districts being included in the Presidency. But we can very well suppose that the people of Delhi would address the official in whose jurisdiction they are as 'Chief Commissioner of the Punjab and Delhi,' because, though Delhi is under his authority, it is never spoken of as being in the Punjab.

But 'inscriptions found in the extreme parts of Galatic Pisidia and Galatic Lycaonia mention the governor of the district as governor of Galatia.' If this were the case, it would afford (it seems to me) a slight presumption that Pisidia and Lycaonia were not included in a province called Galatia; for if they had been it would have been more natural to speak of the governor as governor 'of this province' or 'of our province.' But in the inscriptions as given by Professor Ramsay (I know them only in his quotation) we do not find 'Galatia,' but 'the Galatic province.' Is this a synonym for 'Galatia'? If this is really the case, it is difficult to imagine why the simple word 'Galatia' was not used. It is not—so far as my small observation goes—at all usual in the 'lapidary' style to use needless amplification. But if Schürer's supposition is correct, that there was no Roman province called Galatia, the 'Galatic' province is a natural designation for the region governed from Galatia, but not wholly included in Galatia.

On the whole, I come to the conclusion that Professor's Schürer's view has much in its favour, and that Professor Ramsay's arguments against it are very far from conclusive.

S. CHEETHAM.

árr̄mōnía AND τόνος IN GREEK MUSIC.

In the interesting and instructive volume on the *Modes of Ancient Greek Music*, lately published by the Clarendon Press, the Provost of Oriel maintains that there was no such distinction as that which Westphal and others have drawn between ancient Greek 'modes' (*árr̄mōnía*) and 'keys' (*τόνοι* or *τρόποι*). Among the reasons which Mr. Monro adduces in support of their identity is the fact that Plutarch was apparently not aware of any difference of meaning between *τόνος* and *árr̄mōnía* (*l.c.*, p. 26). This is inferred from a comparison of three passages in his

treatise *De Musica*, cc. 15-17, cc. 6 and 8, and c. 19. May I be permitted to point out that it appears to be (if possible) still more clearly proved by another passage in the same author? In the tract *De Ε apud Delphos*, c. 10, p. 389 e, Plutarch incidentally mentions πέντε τοὺς πρώτους, ἔτε τόνονς ἡ τρόπονς εἴθ' ἀρμονίας χρὴ καλεῖν, ὃν ἐπιτάσσει καὶ ὑφέσει τρεπομένον κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ ὥττον αἱ λοιπαὶ βαρύτητες εἰσὶ καὶ ὁξύτητες. Here Plutarch obviously regards the 'modes' as synonymous with the 'keys.'

J. E. SANDYS.

THE MUSIC OF THE ORESTES.

In his article on the Orestes papyrus in the last number of this *Review*, pp. 313-317, Mr. Abdy Williams has been following Dr. Wessely with rather too much confidence. The transcript will not bear examination.

1. He says that the notes for the accompaniment are mingled with the text. That would be unprecedented. In the nine fragments from Delphi with notes for instruments the notes are written above the text; and so also in the Kircher and Marcello MSS. He says that the notes here are **D**, **T**, and **Z**. Whenever the so-called **Z** occurs in the text, it comes between the last word of one verse and the first word of the next verse; so this must be a species of *κορωνίς* for marking off the verses. The **D** and **T** occur, with other fragments of letters, in the interval between *κατέλυσεν* and *ώς πόντον*, where *δευῶν πόντον* should be read; so they are blunders of the scribe. Obviously, the scribe was puzzled by the half-verse *ἀνὰ δὲ λαϊφος ώς*, and completed it with the half-verse *τις ἀκάτον θοῦς*, beginning the next verse at *τινάξας* and adding the **Z** above the line. And then he made this muddle of the text, beginning a fresh verse at *ώς πόντον* with the **Z** again above the line.

2. Mr. Abdy Williams says that the ictus dot is placed above the musical sign, or alongside it, according to exigencies of space. It is always above the punctuating **Z**, and alongside the musical sign that follows the **Z**. Thus, **Z** and **P** in lines 1, 2; **Z** and **I**,

in 3, 4, and again in 5, 6, and 11; and **Z** and **Φ** in 7. Thus the plain dot marks the first note in a verse, while the combined dot and dash mark the first note in the fourth foot. The dot and dash occur in lines 5, 7, 9, as printed in the transcript; and a photograph shows traces of them above the first **P** in line 1. They are required above the first **Z** in line 3, but here the photograph shows hardly any traces of the **Z** itself.

3. In determining the values of the notes, he treats the *μα* in *μαρέπος* as a short syllable; the *χεν* in *ἀναβακχένει*, the *δαι* in *δαιμον*, and the *τον* in *πόντον*, as two short syllables each; the word *ώς* as two long syllables; and the *ρον* in *δευῶν* as a short and a long. No doubt the *ώς* is split, for this is written as *ώος*: but if the other syllables were split, they would be written accordingly. Moreover, a long syllable always splits into two shorts, as may be seen from the Delphic hymns.

4. As regards the notes for voices, he follows the usual system in giving *e* for **T**, *g* for **Φ**, *a* for **C**, *d* for **I**, and *e* for **Z**. But he gives *f* for **E**, whereas **E** was the lower of the two notes that came between *e* and *f*; and in line 11 he treats the punctuating **Z** as a note for voices. He also gives *b* for **P** and makes **P** a quarter-tone between *b* and *a*. This involves the enharmonic scale with intervals of a quarter of a tone apiece; but the notation will also suit the chromatic scales with intervals of three-

eighths or a third of a tone apiece, besides other chromatic and enharmonic scales with more complicated intervals.

5. As regards the alleged notes for instruments, he follows the usual system in giving *g* for *Z*. But he gives *f* for *τ*, whereas *τ* was a note between *e* and *f*; and he also gives *b* for *ɔ*, thereby involving the enharmonic scale with intervals of a quarter of a tone apiece.

6. He transcribes the music into the no-

tation that is now in use; and this is associated with an octave of twelve equal intervals. But in Greek music the intervals were not the same; so the notes are not exactly in their places.

The comparisons with modern music appear to be illusory. They are not founded on the ancient music as it stands, but on a transcript which twists it into modern shape.

CECIL TORR.

NOTE ON THE HOMERIC HYMN TO HERMES V. 33.

IN the current *Hermathena*, in a review of Goodwin's *Homeric Hymns* among other conjectures I have put forward one (on *Hermes* v. 33) which has been fortunate enough to command the assent of many of my friends. I avail myself here of the courtesy of the Editor of the *Classical Review* to make a slight improvement on it. The note ran thus:—

In v. 33 there is, as it seems to us, room for a certain conjecture, though, strange to say, the needfulness of a correction has not struck any of the editors. Hermes, addressing the tortoise out of whose shell he afterwards fashioned the lyre, exclaims:—

*πόθεν τόδε καλὸν ἄθυρμα;
αιόλον ὄστρακον ἐσσι, χέλυς ὄρεσι ζώνουσα;*

But 'how came it that thou art a shell?' is unmeaning. Read *ἐσσι* for *ἐσσι*. The tortoise was not the shell much more than a man is his great-coat. One is reminded of the joke ascribed to Mr. Gilbert when in reply to 'You wear a great-coat?' he said, 'No, I never was.' But 'thou art clothed with this shell' at once recalls the λάίνον *ἐσσι* χιτώνα of Γ 57.

The punctuation given above, which is that of most editions, compels us to give to *πόθεν* the sense of *qui fit ut?* not of *unde?* Now this sense of *πόθεν* is posthomeric.

This is not a serious objection, for every reader of the hymns knows that they abound in posthomeric usages. But a slight change of punctuation improves the construction; read:—

*πόθεν τόδε καλὸν ἄθυρμα;
αιόλον ὄστρακον ἐσσι χέλυς ὄρεσι ζώνουσα.*

'Whence this pretty plaything? Curiously wrought (or, sheeny,) is the shell wherewith thou art clothed upon, thou tortoise of the field.' The punctuation which I now recommend is, I find, that of Gemoll's edition.

It would be quite impossible with the ordinary punctuation to take *πόθεν ἐσσι* together = *unde es?* To this *τόδε* is fatal; *τοῦτο* would be awkward, but *τόδε* would not be Greek, unless we could write *πόθεν ὅδε σοφὸς Εὐριπῖδης* (or *ὅδε σοφὴ Εὐριπῖδης*) ει; Besides, the coupling together in apposition of *ἄθυρμα*, *ὄστρακον*, *χέλυς*, would be ungraceful to the point of unintelligibility. The words *αιόλον ὄστρακον ἐσσι* would of necessity supply the predicate.

R. Y. TYRRELL.

THE MODERN GREEK WORD *νερό*.

IN a note in the *Classical Review* of March (p. 100) Mr. A. N. Jannaris says that the modern Greek word *νερό* has no connexion with the ancient *νηρός*, *Nyρεύς*, but is nothing but a phonetic modification of *νεαρόν* 'fresh,' sc. *νδωρ*. I should like to point out that Prof. Krumbacher at Munich, three years ago, proposed the same etymology.

In the edition of the *Colloquium Pseudo-Dositheanum Monacense* inserted by Krumbacher in the *Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, W. von Christ dargebracht (München, 1891), p. 362 *seqq.* (in a note to 'πίωμεν *νερόν* ἐκ τοῦ βανκιδίου bibamus recentem de gillone'), we find the explanation of *νερόν* from *νεαρόν*

supported by good arguments. Further Mr. Hatzidakis, discussing the etymology in a criticism of Krumbacher's paper (*Αθηνά* iv. 466), completes the arguments of Krumbacher, showing that the contraction of *ea* to *η* (*νεαρόν*—*νηρόν*—*νερόν*) is attested by ancient authority. Moreover Hatzidakis

refers to Korais' *Άτακτα*, iv. 349 and Sophocles' well-known *Lexicon*. Both these writers suggest (though without arguing the question) that *νερό* may possibly be identical with the ancient Greek word *νεαρόν*.

ALBERT THUMB.

Freiburg-i.-B.

EUR. *ION* 1276.

δέ δ' οἰκτος δὲ σὸς ἐμοὶ κρείσσων πάρα
καὶ μητρὶ τῇ μῆ.

These words should naturally mean 'But pity for thee is stronger in my heart and that of my mother,' a sense absolutely irreconcilable with the context. Ion is threatening Creusa with instant and certain death :

ἀλλ' οὐτε βωμὸς οὔτ' Ἀπόλλωνος δόμος
σώσει σ'.

are the words immediately preceding; and there is no sign of relenting in what follows.

In order to make the line fit into its context, editors are reduced to translating (as Paley) 'The feeling of pity for you is stronger for myself and my mother,' a rendering adopted also by Dr. Verrall in his poetical version. But it is hard to see how the words can possibly be so construed. I would suggest the Epic *oīros*, used by Sophocles (*El.* 167) and Euripides (*I.T.* 1091, where Dind. has *oīktropón*) in lyric passages, with the sense 'But thy doom is present as a mightier desire (than reverence for Apollo) with me and my mother.'

FRANK CARTER.

DELBRÜCK'S COMPARATIVE SYNTAX.

Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der indogermanischen Sprachen. Von KARL BRUGMANN und BERTHOLD DELBRÜCK. Dritter Band. *Vergleichende Syntax der indogermanischen Sprachen.* Von B. DELBRÜCK. Erster Theil. Strassburg. Karl J. Trübner. 1893. M. 20.

THIS is a book to which it is out of place here to apply the general language of eulogy. The time will come when it will be interesting and proper to call attention to the qualities which distinguish Delbrück among the great scholars who have built up the science of comparative grammar. At present our business is simply to give such an account of the work as will be of service to those who intend to study and use it.

The author begins with a sketch of the history of syntax. Three periods are distinguished. The first is that of the ancient Greek grammarians. The second begins with the twelfth century, when education in western Europe derived its substance

from the doctrines of the Church, and its formulas from a Latinized version of Aristotle. Here we find the early history of such terms as 'subject,' 'predicate,' 'governing,' 'concord,' &c. After the Renaissance the growth of philosophy led to the conception of 'universal grammar,' and to such theories as that of the derivation of the grammatical cases from local relations ('where,' 'whence,' 'whither'). The third period is that of the modern science of language, founded by Bopp, whose treatment of the infinitive in his *Conjugationssystem* (1816) may be regarded as the beginning of comparative syntax. Since that time the most marked change in the method of comparative grammar has been the limitation of its first aims. To Bopp and even to G. Curtius it seemed possible not merely to reconstruct the original or 'Indo-germanic' language but to explain the formation of that language from its elements. The latter of these aims is now recognized as hopeless: indeed the comparative method is inapplicable.

able to it. We compare the members of the family of languages in order to arrive at the original mother-tongue: but when we have reached that mother-tongue we find no term of further comparison.

After this introductory matter the author addresses himself first to the problems of gender. Does the gender of nouns depend on their meaning? In Latin, for example, why are the names of rivers masculine, and those of trees feminine? On this point it appears that there is nothing to be learned from comparative grammar, since the phenomena in question cannot be traced back to the period of Indo-germanic unity. On the other hand the rule that stems in *-o* are masculine or neuter, and stems in *-ā* feminine, was originally an absolute one, numerous as are the exceptions in Greek and Latin. How then do we account for the gender of such words as *ταρίας*, *πολέτης*, *scriba*, *scurrā*? Or again of such words as *όδος*, *νῆσος*? The former question was touched upon in Delbrück's earlier *Grundlagen der griechischen Syntax*, but now receives a more complete discussion. The source of the change of gender, he points out, lies in a change of meaning. The commonest case is when a feminine abstract denoting an *action* comes to be used as a noun of the *agent*. Thus there was doubtless a noun *ταρία* which meant 'cutting up,' and so 'dispensing,' stewardship. In Homer we find a change of meaning, but not of gender, *γυνὴ ταρίη* being used in the sense of a housekeeper. Finally, when the steward was usually a man, the further step was taken of making the word masculine and adding the characteristic *-s* to the nominative. Similarly *νεάνια* presupposes a collective or abstract *νεανία*. Most of the Latin masculines in *-a* are either words expressing some action or employment, as *scriba*, *popa*, *auriga*, *lixa*, &c., or contemptuous terms, as *scurrā*, *gumia*, &c. Some are borrowed from Greek, e.g. *nauta*, *poeta*, and these may point, as Delbrück suggests, to Greek forms *ναύτα*, *ποιητά* (without final *-s*). This hypothesis may perhaps be supported by the Boeotian and Elean masculines in *-ā* (as to which see Meister i. 160); but we must reckon with the probability that the borrowed words would follow the analogy of the native Latin *scriba*, &c. The change of meaning from abstract to concrete may be illustrated within Latin by such uses as *m̄agistratus* 'magistracy,' then 'magistrate.' Probably it began with the use of the word as a title or epithet: cp. the Greek *ἰππότα* Πηλεύς, *ἵππύτα* κῆρυξ, &c., also *βίτι* Πράμιον

and the like. Thus it is ultimately the same change of meaning that we see in *bahuvrihi* compounds (*swift-foot* for *swift-footed*, &c.). Delbrück adds apposite parallels from the Balto-Slav languages. On p. 109, l. 24, 'das Lateinische' is surely a misprint for 'das Litanische.'

After *gender* comes *number*. In dealing with the dual the German language has the advantage of possessing in the words *beide* and *zwei* the same distinction as that which obtained between the dual and the plural as used of two objects. In Greek, however, even as early as Homer, the plural had begun to encroach on the province of the dual. Regarding the loss of the dual Delbrück makes the interesting suggestion that it was caused by the use of the words *ἄμφω* and *δύο*. These words expressed the dual idea in a clear and uniform manner, which was gradually adopted in preference to the complicated system of dual-endings.

In regard to the plural the chief interest is to be found in the words which show more or less difference of meaning between singular and plural. The reason usually lies in the nature of the object. It may be one which does not admit of a true plurality: as *aes* 'brass' (*aera* 'pieces of brass'), *κλέος* 'fame' (*κλέα* 'deeds of fame'). Or it is composed of parts which may be treated as a plurality: hence *στήθος* or *στήθεα* 'the breast,' *τόξον* or *τόξα* 'a bow.' The difficulty is further illustrated by a class of nouns treated by Delbrück under the head of gender, viz. those which are masculine in the singular and neuter in the plural. This class, which appears to go back to the Indo-germanic period, may be exemplified by Greek *μῆρος* *μῆρα*, *κέλευθος* *κέλευθα*, *Τάρπαρα* *Τάρπαρα*, Latin *locus* *loca*, *jocus* *joca*, &c. In these cases it is evident that the plural is a kind of collective noun, denoting a whole set or mass of things, not a true plurality: e.g. *loci* does not mean places (*loci*), but 'a region.' This is a shade of meaning by no means unknown with masculine and feminine plurals (cp. the Latin *fines*, *sales*, *nugae*, *tenebrae*, *divitiae*), but it is especially noticeable in the neuter. It is needless to refer to the use which Joh. Schmidt has made of these facts.

Under the head of the 'elliptic plural' Delbrück notices the use of *γεάγυράς* = 'the father-in-law and those who belong to him.' The use, he observes, is a rare one. We may compare the Homeric *νὺς ἀρδόν* *αἴχμητάων* (Il. iii. 49), also Virgil's *hospitibus quondam sacerisque vocatis* (Aen. xi. 105),

applied to the Latin nation in their relation to Aeneas.

The chapters dealing with the cases are introduced by a short statement of the doctrine of the Indian grammarians, with a comparison of their views with modern theory. The rest of the chapter treats of the process of development or rather decay which is called 'syncretism'—the amalgamation of two or more cases by the use of a common form. This is the process by which in Greek the ablative has been absorbed into the genitive, and the locative and instrumental into the dative; while in Latin the locative, instrumental, and ablative have formed one case. The same thing happened at a still earlier period to the nominative and accusative of the neuter. As Delbrück points out, the nominative probably was the case of the agent, and a neuter, which denoted an object without life, could not be regarded as an agent. In a more developed grammar, when the nominative might be used for a mere grammatical subject, the accusative neuter came to be employed as a nominative. For somewhat similar reasons in the dual and plural the nominative was used for the vocative.

The further steps by which in modern Greek the dative has been absorbed in the genitive had begun to be taken in the ancient Iranian language. In the pronominal declension the two cases agreed in some of their forms from a very early period. Delbrück [p. 482] would recognize traces of this in the Homeric use of *oi*, as in *Il.* xvi. 531 ὅτι οἱ ὦκ τῷκοντε μέγας θεὸς εὐξαμένου. But the *dativus commodi* in Homer is surely elastic enough to cover such uses. In general it may be remarked that syncretism is confined in Greek and Latin to the three cases which have a distinctly local meaning, the locative, ablative, and instrumental. The reason of this is happily explained by Delbrück. These are the cases whose meaning can be at once expressed by simple prepositions—*in*, *from*, *with*: and whenever these prepositions are employed, the case-ending becomes superfluous, and is soon neglected. In the Aryan languages, in which the locative survives in full vigour, there is no preposition with the meaning 'in.' In Greek, on the other hand, the process of supplanting the case has gone so far that even in Homer the use of it is no longer free, but is confined to certain groups of words.

The treatment of the dative offers a good example of the changes of view which may be observed in the recent history of com-

parative grammar. Delbrück reminds us (p. 185) that a quarter of a century ago (*K. Z.* xviii. 100 ff.) he explained the fundamental meaning of the dative to be the quasi-local one of a leaning in the direction of an object, and traced this meaning back to the original formation of the case. He now confesses to a decided distrust of all 'glottogonic' hypotheses, and also to a freedom from prejudice in favour of local explanations of the cases. Looking simply at the facts, he regards the dative as probably the case of that for which something is done (dem der Verbalbegriff gilt). In this way he explains the circumstance that the dative is mainly used of persons, which would hardly be if it were the case of the end of action. It follows that in such a construction as πεδίῳ πέσε 'fell on the ground' he does not find a true dative, but a locative, as in the Latin *adveniens domi*, or *procumbit humi*. He admits indeed that *caelo* in the phrase *it caelo clamor* is a dative of the end of motion, but regards it as modelled on uses like *mittere leto*. A nearer approach to the final dative is seen in some Attic inscriptions in which we find phrases such as ξύλα καὶ ἄνθρακες τῷ μολύβδῳ 'wood and charcoal for the lead,' i.e. for smelting it.

In dealing with the genitive it will be found that Delbrück is inclined to a view which is equally removed from the prevailing tendencies of the last few years and from the earlier local theory. The suggestion that the genitive ending did not originally express any such notion as that of the prepositions 'of' or 'from' appears to have been first made by Höfer (*Lautlehre*, p. 92), who proposed to connect the ending -osyo with that of adjectives like δημόσιος, and thus to prove the genitive to be a sort of undeclined adjective. A similar view was put forward in a more subtle and plausible form by Curtius in his *Chronologie* (p. 69). According to him, the genitive ending being a pronoun, the whole word was a kind of compound, so that (e.g.) ὄπ-ός was literally 'voice-that,' or 'that of the voice.' And even now that this hypothesis would generally, and doubtless rightly, be regarded as too 'glottogonic,' the view of the genitive as an 'adnominal' case, i.e. as expressing the dependence of a noun upon another noun, not (as with the other cases) upon a verb, may be said to be the generally accepted one. Delbrück now rejects this view. In the chapter which treats of the fundamental notions of the cases he points out (p. 186) that there is also an adnominal dative, which is generally regarded as having been de-

veloped from the 'adverbial' use. How then, he asks, if the adnominal genitive arose from a similar, only much earlier, change?

What was the fundamental notion of the 'adverbial' genitive? Delbrück accepts the definition given by C. Gaedicke (*Der Akkusativ im Veda*), according to which the substantive is put in the genitive when the notion given in the verb does not extend to or affect the whole of it. This account of the matter was originally put forward by Grimm, and was adopted by Delbrück in his earlier volume on Greek syntax. What is new in his present treatment is the disposition to regard this partial affecting of the substantive by the verb as the oldest meaning of the genitive, from which the ordinary possessive and other adnominal uses are derived. The question is not one which can be discussed here, especially as Delbrück himself does not put his arguments into a controversial form. Apparently he is influenced chiefly by the general analogy of the case-system, which would make it unlikely that any one case was formed in a wholly different way from the rest. He insists also with much force on the probability that the original conception of a case was not a vague and general notion, such as 'belonging to,' but a comparatively definite one—in this instance the partitive use—from which others were obtained by continued imitation and slight changes of usage (p. 333). In his treatment of particular uses we may notice the account of the genitive with verbs of *emotion* (*χόμαι, κοτέω, ὀχυρώμαι, φθονέω, &c.*), which he regards as probably ablative. The reason is that Sanscrit verbs of *fearing* take an ablative. It seems difficult however to separate verbs expressing emotion from those of *thinking, caring, &c.*, such as *μέδομαι, δλέγω, κύρδομαι* (p. 313). Classical scholars will be interested by the Slavonic use of the genitive singular instead of the accusative when the object is a living being (p. 319). Delbrück's explanation of these as partitive genitives gives real support to his theory of the partitive sense as the original nucleus of the case.

In the numerous points which arise with regard to the other cases the reader will be chiefly struck by the care with which every possibility is duly considered and admitted. There is no trace of the feeling that some one solution of a difficulty must be chosen for the sake of a *finis litium*. Examples of this suspense of judgment will be found in the account of the Greek dative with verbs

of *ruling*, which may be a true dative, an instrumental, or a locative (p. 286), and with verbs of *trusting*, which is probably an instrumental, but may be a locative or (when the object is a person) a true dative. In phrases like *μάχη* (*ἀγορῆ, &c.*) *νικᾶν* it is duly noted that the dative may be locative or instrumental. Regarding the idiom in phrases of the type *ἄντοισιν ὄχεσφιν* 'chariot and all' there is a characteristic passage. Delbrück had noticed the difficulty of seeing why in this idiom the combination with *ἄντος* should have preserved the original instrumental or 'comitative' use. Various scholars expressed the opinion that *ἄντος* originally went with the governing word, and was drawn to the subordinate word by a kind of attraction (*ἄντος τοῖς ὄχεσφι = the man with his chariot*). But this, as Delbrück drily observes, is only a confession, clothed in historical form, that we are surprised to find *ἄντος* going with the subordinate notion when it ought to go with the principal subject of the sentence. The considerations put forward by the present reviewer (*Homeric Grammar*, § 144 note) are also insufficient, as Delbrück says, to explain the supposed attraction. But is there any such attraction? The point of *ἄντος* in the phrase (*ἵπποι*) *ἄντοισιν ὄχεσφιν* is that the horses were not separated from their chariot—that the chariot was there *as before*. So when a man returns *ἄντα κέλευθα* he goes his way *as before*. If this is the force of *ἄντος*, it belongs properly to the accompanying object.

Regarding the cases in -*phi(v)* Delbrück has now satisfied himself that this form belongs properly and originally to the plural. The use of *πασταλόφι, ἐσχαρόφιν, ζυγόφιν, κεφαλῆφιν*, and a few others as instrumental singular is connected with the *archaic* character which the ending undoubtedly had in the time of Homer. We have also to reckon with the chance that some of these forms do not belong to the original text: it is probable (*e.g.*) that *ἄντόφι* has sometimes crept in place of *ἄντοθι*.

In the chapters on the adjectives and pronouns it is peculiarly difficult to pick out topics for notice in a short review. On the interesting subject of the reflexive pronoun Delbrück is very reserved. He holds the balance impartially between the critical scholars who looked upon isolated forms as blunders to be corrected, and the comparative grammarians who treasure them as survivals. Perhaps some progress may be made by keeping apart the two questions: (1) what evidence is there in the Homeric

text of a wider use of the reflexive stem *σφο-*? and (2) is the use for the first and second persons due to an original wide reflexive sense, or to extension of a narrower use? The possibility of such an extension is obvious enough: e.g. the modern Greek *ἐκτίνητα τὸν ἑαυτόν μου* 'I struck myself.' And surely the use of a pronoun as a 'general reflexive' is less likely to be primitive than the narrower and more definite use for the third person.

The chapter on the adverbs is a kind of appendix to the discussion of the cases. Delbrück excludes words which have no recognizable suffix (e.g. *χθές*, *ερα*), or have a suffix which belongs properly to the pronouns or numerals (-*θει*, -*θι*, -*τος*, &c.). Consequently the essence of an adverb is that it is a case-form of a noun which has come to be used in a special isolated way—which is, so to speak, petrified (*erstarrt*). The process of *Erstarrung*—a word for which we have no good translation—is finely analysed, and the chief instances are enumerated. Much of this is now familiar, but a few points may be noted. Delbrück still explains the adverbs in -*ως* as ablatives, notwithstanding the phonetic difficulties pointed out by Brugmann. The exact correspondence in use between Sanscrit *yād*, *tād* and Greek *ώς*, *τώς* appears to him decisive. Thus he takes *οὐτῶς* as an ablative, *οὐτῷ* as an instrumental. The meaning in both instances has been generalized so as practically to coincide (p. 559, 580). On the other hand the Doric forms such as *ω* 'whence' are ablative, answering in form (not in meaning) to the Attic *οὐ*, the meaning 'where' being expressed in Doric by the forms *εῖ*, *πεῖ*, &c. The forms in -*η* or -*γη* present a peculiar difficulty. Originally (as in the Cretan dialect of Gortyn) there were adverbs in -*η* meaning 'where' or 'whither,' and adverbs in -*γη* meaning 'how,' 'in what way.' With the Ionic change of *η* to *γη*, and the tendency to omit *i subscriptum* in MSS., it is no longer possible to distinguish these groups. In favour of the forms *λάθρη* and *πάτη* Delbrück has taken from Joh. Schmidt an argument which unfortunately is not conclusive. It had been pointed out by Hartel (*Hom. Studien* ii. 5) that in the first four books of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* final -*η* is shortened before a vowel forty-one times, and -*γη* only nineteen times. Joh. Schmidt

observed that the final vowel of *λάθρη* and *πάτη* is frequently shortened in this way, and inferred that in Homer it ought to be written without *i subscriptum*. He omitted to notice another table given by Hartel on the same page to show the relative frequency of different final vowels and diphthongs. From this table it appears that -*η* is three times as frequent as -*γη*. Consequently the shortening of -*γη* is relatively commoner than the shortening of -*η*, and the argument for *λάθρη*, *πάτη* falls to the ground.

The last part of the volume (pp. 643–774) is devoted to the prepositions. The space will not seem excessive when we consider the peculiar value which they have for the purpose of comparative grammar. In no other class of words have we such opportunities of observing original agreement in contrast to later growth and consequent divergence of usage. Delbrück arranges his matter from the points of view given by the distinctions (1) between 'pro-ethnical' and 'ethnical' grammar, and (2) between the use with the verb and the use with a governed noun. These uses he distinguishes by the words *Praeverbium* and *Praeposition*. It may be objected perhaps that terms of this kind would be more properly applied to two distinct classes of words than to two different uses of the same class. In his *Altindische Syntax* he assumed that every preposition was originally an adverb, and as such had a meaning which was 'free,' i.e. did not depend upon the verb of the sentence. For instance, *āti* meant 'beyond measure,' *ādhi* meant 'besides,' &c. He has now retracted or at least modified this view, and holds that the free adverbial use is in all cases a later development from the use as a *Praeverbium*. Thus the use of *πέρι* in the adverbial sense of 'exceedingly' is not original, but is due to the fact that with certain verbs (*εἰμί*, *γίγνομαι*, &c.) *πέρι* formed combinations meaning 'to be in excess,' 'to be superior.' The observation is an acute and important one; but it is hard to see how we can define a *Praeverbium* (not yet attached to a verb) so as to distinguish it logically from an adverb. The main point is to understand the profound gulf which historically separates the Indo-germanic prepositions from the case-forms out of which the adverbs were developed.

D. B. MONRO.

[The following review from unavoidable causes has been very long delayed, but the number of interesting and important points which it discusses makes it hardly necessary to apologize for its insertion now.—ED.]

PROFESSOR JEBB'S EDITION OF THE *TRACHINIAE* OF SOPHOCLES.

SOPHOCLES.—*Trachiniae*. Part V. of the *Plays and Fragments*, with Critical Notes, Commentary, and Translation in English Prose, by R. C. JEBB. Cambridge University Press. 1892. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THIS volume of Professor Jebb's magnificent edition of Sophocles has been in the hands of scholars too long to require any formal expression of praise from the present reviewer. Its merits are those of the entire series. One marks throughout the same delicacy of touch, the same erudition, the same insight into the poet's thought, the same elegance and purity of language, that have won for this edition of Sophocles the first place in the esteem of scholars of both continents. I would not by criticism of details disparage in the slightest degree the fine workmanship of the whole. Professor Jebb has encouraged critics by his generous treatment of their suggestions in his revision of the *Oedipus Tyrannus*. I trust therefore that I shall not be misunderstood if in the following review I give an undue prominence to certain omissions, or blemishes, as they seem to me, in a work that as a whole commands nothing but praise.

The report of the MSS. is not invariably correct. Most noticeable perhaps is the report of L's reading of v. 129 : 'πῆμα καὶ χαρὰ made from πῆματι καὶ χαρᾶ.' But there was never room for *τι* between *πῆμα* and *καὶ*, where there are traces of a slight erasure, and *τι* was added by the corrector above the *η*. The accent that now stands on *χαρᾶ* (^) shows that the original grave was changed to a circumflex, not *vice versa*, at the same time that the *i* was added. The note then should read 'πῆματι (*τι* written small over *η*) καὶ χαρᾶ', made from *πῆμα καὶ χαρᾶ*'. It will be seen that the corrected reading distinctly favours the dative, and is against Professor Jebb's ἐπι-κυκλούσιν in *tmesis*. The correction proposed by Gleditsch (not noticed by Professor Jebb) is simple and satisfactory—ἐπὶ πῆμασιν χαρᾶ. On 622 we read : 'τὸ μὴ οὐ' A : τὸ μὴν (*sic*) L, made from τὸ μὴ οὐ'. But, in spite of Subkoff's report to the same effect, I believe that L has *μην'*. The corrector tried to unite

μὴ οὐ by erasis, but was no more successful than in O. C. 566, where the result is *μ' οὐ*. *ν* standing alone is almost invariably written *ν̄*. The letter here is exactly like that in βίον 942, where Wakefield's emendation to *βίον* was necessary. This point is of interest as showing how easily *οὐ* after *μὴ* falls out altogether, as in this passage in four of the MSS. When it has disappeared in L, Professor Jebb, contrary to the practice of most editors, refuses to restore it (τὸ μὴ οὐ in 90 is an oversight). Minor errors in reporting L are more frequent, e.g. : 720 ταύτη (J. ταύτῃ), 969 χρῆθανόντα νῖν (J. χρῆθανόντα νῦν), 1062 κ' οὐκ ανδρὸς (J. κοὐκὶς ἀνδρὸς), 1091 δε κείνοι (J. δε *(sic)* κείνοι). A is not credited with the accepted reading *δεὶ* in vv. 16 and 28, ἀναιμπλάκτον in 118, ἵπέροχον 1096, ἀ δέ 650, nor is it recorded that L's reading *κούχη* Λυδα in 432 is supported by five other MSS., while the reading adopted, *κούχη* Λυδα, is supported by only A and R (Subkoff). One would infer quite the contrary from the report 'κούχη ή A, etc. : κούχη L'. In view of the trouble that critics have had with v. 809 τείσαται' Ἐρυνός τ' εἰ θέμις δ' ἐπειχομαι, it would have been well to notice the omission of δ' in B and V (Blaydes). This favours Axt's excellent emendation of δ' to γ' with a comma after 'Ἐρυνός τ', which gives the best sense, though it is not noticed by Jebb. K gives ἐμμέμονεν in 982 (Subkoff), which Erfurd had restored, and which many editors read in preference to L's ἐμμέμονε. In 1161 ἀδον was at first omitted and afterwards added above the line by first hand.

An editor has the right to decide for himself how minutely he shall report the minor mistakes in the MSS. Professor Jebb reports innumerable mistakes in writing accents and breathings, *ν* movable and *ι* subscript, and corrections of the diorthoses, often when no especial reason is apparent. The student is grateful for this, and for any information that will help him to understand the peculiarities of L. Not every student has access to Professor Jebb's summary of L's orthographical peculiarities contained in the introduction to the Auto-

type Facsimile. It seems to me that the following also deserve mention: 127 ὅντας made from θανάτος, 302 τὰ νῦν, which Nauck, Wecklein, Subkoff and others prefer to ταῦν, 757 οἰκαῖος corrected to οἰκεῖος, 844 ἐπ' (a supra e) ἀλλοθρόον, the first being a kind of mistake that justifies Triclinius's ἐπέμολε for ἀπέμολε in 855 and Wakefield's ἀφορᾶ for the objectionable ἐφορᾶ in 1270 (which Jebb keeps without comment), 313 οὐδὲ and 730 ἔστιν, where the metre requires οὐδὲν and ἔστι. One would infer from the note on 1219, 'παρθένον] παρον L, with θ over α,' that this is a correction, not a contraction. Nothing is said about the similar contraction in 148, nor of the contractions of πατήρ. Just as the practice of contracting the latter word justifies Lachmann's emendation of προσ to πατρός in O. T. 1100, so we may believe that in v. 56 the present πατρός is due to a supposed contraction παρος in an earlier copy, justifying Earle's conjecture πάρος | νύει. Certainly Earle is right in making Hyllus the logical subject of δοκεῖν, and his conjecture is easier than Nauck's νέμειν νῦν—δοκεῖ (not mentioned by Jebb), which also relieves the difficulty that many have felt with δοκεῖν. The 'father's "reputation of being successful" (Jebb) has nothing to do with the case.

One of the most commendable characteristics of this series is its strong defence of the traditional text. The most conservative will rarely have to object to the reception of a conjecture where the MSS. reading can be retained. Yet I venture to defend the tradition in two passages. In 422, τίς πόθεν μολὼν | σοὶ μαρτυρήσει τῶν ἐμοὶ κλίνειν παρών;, Jebb accepts Bothe's πάρα for παρών. But there is much force in παρών here. It is a defiant challenge on the part of Lichas for a direct witness to his words. His defiance turns to scorn when the Messenger answers only the first question, ποίους ἐν ἀνθρώποισι; He is quick to take advantage of the apparent evasion of the second question, sneers at the δόκησις on which he thinks that the Messenger depends, and in a distinct tone of triumph asks Deianeira who this fellow is. The Messenger's next words however, ὡς σοῦ παρών ἡκουσει, completely shatter his self-confidence. The second παρών wins greatly in force by reason of the former, while πάρα would be distinctly weak. The change in 675 of ἔχριον ἀργῆτ, οἷος εὐέρον πόκω to ἔχριον, ἀργῆς.....πόκος is unnecessary. A presumption is raised in favour of the change by the groundless assertion that

ἀργῆτ in the MSS. = ἀργῆτι. But there is no punctuation in L to indicate this. The objections to ἀργῆτa are merely that it would be weak in this position, and that 'the connection of ἀργῆς with πόκος is confirmed by Aesch. Eum. 45 ἀργῆτα μαλλόν.' It is 'confirmed' for πέτλον just as clearly by Il. Γ 419 ἔανῳ ἀργῆτι φαινῷ (Apitz). An epithet is needed for πέτλον rather than for πόκων, and the rhythm favours the connexion of ἀργῆτ with what precedes. This view is wrongly attributed to Nauck, who has merely placed a comma after the adjective as Wunder did before it. Neue, Apitz, and Wunder-Wecklein hold to the same interpretation without the comma.

In 1160, πρὸς τῶν πνεόντων μαρεὺς θανεῖν ὑπο, Professor Jebb accepts Erfurdt's τῶν ἐμπνεόντων. But the objection to θανεῖν after ἦν πρόφαστον still remains, though not mentioned. Sophocles always uses the future, I believe (cf. *Trach.* 79, 825, 1171, etc.), and the aorist in other authors is exceptional. O. T. 713, quoted by Blaydes, is not a case in point. Wecklein's χρῆναι θανεῖν meets the difficulty, but is too violent. Would not τελεῖν βίον be the simplest remedy (cf. Ant. 1114 τὸν βίον τελεῖν)? ὕπο having effected an entrance as a gloss on πρός, τελεῖν was replaced by the self-evident θανεῖν. πνεόντων = ζῶντων is not seriously objectionable, and could hardly have replaced ἐμπνεόντων.

In so conservative a text it is to be expected that many scholars will find the defence of the tradition occasionally inadequate. Indeed in many instances, though the critical notes are crowded with conjectures, one finds in the commentary no hint that the passage in question is in any way unusual. The reader feels that, in an edition so strong on the side of interpretation, he has a right to expect at least the editor's opinion on the difficulties that other great scholars have felt. The defence of χώρουσιν αὐτὸν 145, of ὥσπερ εἴδετε 692, and of ἡνύσω 995, is not convincing. The objections to ἡνύσω are (1) voice and (2) metre. Nothing is said of the latter. The comment on the former is this: 'The proper force of the middle "to obtain," "win" seems fitting here, since the sacrificial altars may be said to have *earned* the recompense given by Zeus.' But ἐπί μοι is quite overlooked (cf. translation 'won for me'), as well as the fact that the middle must mean 'win for oneself,' as it does in the passage cited, Ar. *Plut.* 196. Wakefield's ἡνύσως (cf. Phil. 710, 1145) seems necessary. So also Herwerden's φίτερ

in 692. In 144 f. I cannot see how τοιοῦσθε can refer to νῦν δὲ ἀπερός εἰ. The reference to *Li.* 148 is against it, because τοιοῦσθε λόγος there has a direct antecedent in θόρυβοι. Since the difficulty in this passage lies entirely in τοιοῦσθε and αὐτὸν, the citation from Antiphon, which gives καὶ αὐτὸν, cannot be said to 'confirm' the MSS. καὶ να. In the commentary on 1048 f., the editor does not recognize the difficulty of κοῖτω following μοχθίας ἔγώ, for which Wunder suggested οἴτω (also not mentioned). But, as the translation, 'Ah, fierce..... have been the labours of these hands! But no toil' etc., shows, we should have a finite verb in the first clause or simply οἴτω following. The καὶ, however, is strong, as Jebb makes clear on *Ant.* 332, and ought to stand. The simplest correction would be ἔχω for ἔγώ—an easy change considering the similarity in sound and in writing of the two words.

Of the two conjectures of his own which the editor admits to the text, the first, λυτήρους <λύφημα> 554 for λύπημα is the best that has yet been proposed. Not so with ἔρομα for ὅμμα in 1019, because (1) ὅμμα is not readily understood from κατ' ἐμὰν ρόμμα preceding, (2) ἐς πλέον η δὲ ἐμοῦ σωζέιν can hardly mean 'too largely to need my aid in his relief,' (3) the old man simply asks Hyllus to help (σύλλαβε). In the analysis of the various conjectures in the Appendix, Gleditsch's <τὰδε> γάρ οἷμαι ἀν πλέον η δίχα σοῦ σωκέν (οἷμαι and καν πλέον had been suggested by M. Schmidt, δίχα σοῦ σωκέν by Meineke) is not mentioned. This gives very nearly the sense required. I cannot but think, however, that η δὲ ἐμοῦ σωζέιν (or σωκέν) is right, and, as Jebb says, ἐς πλέον is a certain correction of the MSS. ἔπιτλεον. The sense clearly is, 'Help me, for with your aid to a greater extent than by myself' etc. Would not the following reading satisfy both sense and grammar without too great violence? σὺ δὲ σύλλαβε, σὺ ν γάρ δὲ ν οἷμαι ἐς πλέον η δὲ ἐμοῦ σωζέιν (or σωκέν). After the corruption of οἷμαι to ὅμμα, σύν was naturally changed to σοί, and ἄν gave way to the space-filler τε. For the position of ἀν see Jebb's note on *Ant.* 466.

ἄγων δὲ μαργᾶ for ἔγώ δὲ μάτηρ in 526 is more violent than Wecklein's ἔγώ δὲ μάν τέρματ' οὐα φράζω, and not so suitable to the sense, of course with the change of ἐλευόν to τὸ δευόν—an essential part of Wecklein's conjecture that Jebb fails to record. Thus we win a contrast between the result of the fight, which was favourable to Dejaneira, and her fearful expectation of the unfavour-

able alternative. μαργᾶ with ἄγων in the sense 'the battle rages' strikes one as modern. In 869 Jebb objects rightly to the commonly accepted ἀρδής for ἀγήθης, proposing instead ἀγηθής. The much better suggestion of Blaydes, κατηφῆς, is not even mentioned, though made extremely probable by Machlin, who proposed it, independently of Blaydes, on the strength of Choricius Gazaeus 103 (ed. Boissonade) τίς οὖν οὔτω κατηφῆς καὶ συνωφρυνώμενος οὐν οὐ καταθέλει τὰ δρώμενα; Occurring as it does in a writer who shows much familiarity with the classical poets, this certainly looks like an echo of our passage. The objection to ἐπ' ἄλλοις for ἀπιδάς in 911 is that Dejaneira had no prophetic gift to know that Hyllus was not to succeed to his father's position as head of the household. The corrections made in 853 are decidedly good, giving the metrically correct ἀναρσίων <τὸν> οἴτω <τοιοῦ σῶμα> ἀγακλειτόν, and explaining the source of the error. οὐ πόλιν for στόλον in 562 and οὐ γὰρ ποθῶν for τὸ γὰρ ποθῶν in 196 are both good, better than σπόδιον for σπιλάδος in 678, which allows the objectionable ψῆ to stand.

I have had occasion above to notice the omission by the editor of essential parts of other scholars' conjectures. In 380 Wecklein's conjecture for μὲν οὐσα γένεσις is not γεγώσα but γεγώσα ἀνακτός, and in 582–7 he not only makes the changes mentioned, but also reads πεπείραμα for πεπείρανται, which he believes to be wrong. Wunder's conjecture in 331 is ἐξ ἐμοῦ νέαν. ιμῦν for ιμᾶς is essential to Blaydes' κάνακονούσθαι 396, and in 1012 he proposes πολλὰ μάλ' for πολλὰ μὲν (not for πάντα), or κατὰ δὲ δρία πολλά for κ. τε δ. πάντα. Similar omissions are found in critical notes on 94, 267, 581, 825, 743, App. on 911 (Nauck prefers Reiske's ἐστίας to go with his ἀπάτηρας). Nauck's conjecture in 969 is οὐτ' (not οὐτα) and his change in the corresponding verse 960 should be given. Instead of Wecklein's abandoned πρόσφατόν γ' ἐμοῦ λάθοι in 331 his latest reading τοῖς οὖσιν ηδὴ πρόσφατον λύπην λάθοι would have been more acceptable.

The following conjectures are wrongly accredited: 328 αὐτῆς (omitting γ') Wecklein after Blaydes, 692 Herwerden before Blaydes, 810 ἐπει τοι Axt, 873 κανὸν οἰκοθεν M. Schmidt before Mekler, 878 δάέθρον Herwerden before Blaydes, 1014 οὐδὲν δρέξα; 1238 φθίνοντος ὥραν in Nauck's reading was suggested by Blaydes.

The following emendations admitted to

the text are not accredited to their authors; 210 παιᾶν παιᾶν', 539 ἔποι, 557 παρὰ, 772 βόητε, and 1073 προσγίγνεται, Brunck; 68 ιδρύονται, 332 ἀντίπρωρα, and 1084 διαβόπος, Dindorf; 97 καρῆξαι, 1082 ἀρτίως ὅδ' αἰ, and 1044 and 1046 ἔστι, Hermann; 445 τ' ἀνδρὶ, Seidler. We should be sorry to see Professor Jebb give up the practice, followed in the earlier volumes of the series, of noting the originators of these little corrections, even though they are now universally accepted.

We miss from the critical notes many of the conjectures that are currently reported. For this we are grateful, for in general we may justly infer that Professor Jebb has weighed them and found them wanting to such an extent that it would have been a waste of valuable space to mention them. We could cheerfully have spared many that have gained admission. But there are many others, not only supported by great names, but sometimes also by intrinsic probability, for which we look in vain. Such are Wunder's *τοῦδε* 17, Metzger's *τάλαντα* 139, Braun's change of order in 308—311, of which Nauck and Herwerden approve, Hilberg's *εἰπέ, τῷ σπορᾷ ποτ'* 77 316, Hense's *ἴμιν γυναῖκες* 673 and *γόνος* 1205. I think that no notice has been taken of two valuable works that have appeared within the last few years, Herwerden's *Lucubrationes Sophocleas* and Gleditsch's *Cantica der Sophokleischen Tragödien*. At any rate the following attractive conjectures, if they cannot all be called emendations, are not mentioned: Herwerden, transposition of *μάχης* and *πόνων* in 20 and 21 and of *ποτὲ* and *παρὰ* in 555 and 557, 87 πάλαι γ' ἀπῆ, 623 ἐρεῖς, 682 οὐδέν' (note disagreement between Jebb's note on this verse and that on *Ph.* 24 to which he refers), 955 ἐκποδῶν or ἐκτόπιον, 1058 δᾶος, 1211 πον'; Gleditsch, 129 noticed above, 646 ἐπ' οἴκου, 890 τίς for πῶς, 949 and 952 δύσποτην and μένεν, 1012 πήματ' ἀναιρῶν (suggesting Wecklein's κνώδαλ' ἀναιρῶν), 1027 δέναι, and many others in the melic parts that deserve consideration.

We could wish that the reasons advanced by the best critics for rejecting certain verses might have received more attention in the commentary. Sometimes the objections are so stated that they appear quite trivial. On 695 ff. we read: 'Wunder rashly rejects the verse. Dobree's objection to it seems to have been the repeated εἰ.' Then follow illustrations of the repeated preposition. But even supposing that Dobree could have found so simple a grammatical construction objectionable, is it quite fair

to allow the reader to infer that Wunder, Dindorf, Blaydes, Nauck, Wecklein, Subkoff and others have had no better reason for emending or rejecting the verse? See also on vv. 24, 301, 305. The interesting 'black-list' of suspected verses on p. liii, which is given as 'nearly complete,' might be increased by the following, omitting the wholesale rejections of such scholars as Schmelzer. 31—33 Blaydes, 57 f. reduced to one by Hense; 54 f. reduced to one by Nauck; 90 f. Hermann; 167 Wunder; 260—280 Blaydes; 274 f. reduced to one by Hense; 308 f. Herwerden; 313 Wunder; 351 Opitz; 379—81 reduced to one by Hense; 383 f. Herwerden; 447 Blaydes; 672 f. reduced to one by Nauck; 678 Herwerden; 731 f. reduced to one by Nauck; 898 f. Herwerden and Nauck; 1105 Campe; 1266—7 reduced to one by Nauck; 1225—27 H. F. Müller. In this list 735 should be 745, and 1060, 1069. If the names of the important editors who agree with the first critic were given, the list would be more valuable to the student. That Professor Jebb finds it necessary to reject only three out of this large list of about 150 bad verses speaks volumes for English scholarship.

In the commentary we note a loose use of the 'accusative of respect' on v. 137 (the example from Isocrates gives a *direct object* followed by an appositive clause), 350 (ἀ is direct obj., ἀγνοίᾳ μ' ἔχει = ἀγνοῶ, cf. Jebb's note on *O.C.* 223, 583, 1119), 608 (τι is to be explained by the preceding question τι δ' ἔστι), 914 and 941 (acc. retained in passive, correctly explained on 158). ἐξηρθον δέολ' is not satisfactorily explained by the passages given on 159. The citations on 1204 f. are not in point. It is not a question of adoption into another family, but of disowning. The examples given on 1241 for the use of φράζω might be cited to prove the contrary, that χερί was necessary to give the word a figurative instead of its literal meaning. I mention these three notes because others have found a change in the text necessary. The new interpretation offered of λιθοκόλλητον στόμαν 1261, 'a curb on lips set like stone to stone,' seems impossible. If the reading is correct the first interpretation suggested is the best, 'a curb set with sharp stones.' A curb is wanted, not to hold the lips together, but to give the sufferer something to hold between his teeth that he may better endure the pain, on the principle of a bullet in the mouth of a patient at a surgical operation. The more painful the curb the less the sense of pain elsewhere.

I have noticed a few misprints. In the text, 551 καλτῆται, 611 comma misplaced, 996 μ' ἀρ'; in the critical notes, 331 πρόσφατον γ', 632 κάκεῖθε, 882 'Wunder wrote' etc. belongs to preceding verse, 964 βάσις; in the commentary, 80 f. ὑπέρερον, 83—85 εἴ τις, 149 f. ἐν, 679 λόγου, 801 read '1st. pers. sing.', 898 ποεῦν, 947 transposition necessary, 1238 ὡς; in Appendix, p. 207, l. 18, insert 'not' before 'to Hyllus.' In

critical note on 1183, 'Blaydes ἀρεῖς, which Nauck and Mekler cite without noticing the ἄ,' the editor is the guilty one. ἀρῶ from ἀείρω has ἄ; cf. Pers. ἀροῦμεν στόλον and Ran. 377. A similar confusion occurs in the index to the *Antigone*, where under ἀρῶ is given a reference to the usage of ἀείρω.

EDWARD CAPPS.

University of Chicago.

ERHARDT ON THE HOMERIC QUESTION.

Die Entstehung der Homerischen Gedichte. Von LOUIS ERHARDT. Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot. 1894. Pp. cxiii. 546. M. 12.

Dr. ERHARDT is certainly a bold man. He believes himself to have found the final solution of the Homeric question: and what is more, he seems to expect to convert every one to his view. It is a pity that he should not have started with more moderate assertions and hopes: for his book contains much that is interesting and able, and in many points advances the question with which it deals; but excessive claims serve only to rouse suspicion and distrust.

The key which has unlocked to Erhardt the great mystery is a right conception of the Volksepos—a conception which, as he seems to think, has not been attained by any of the professed Homerists, with the single exception of Niese, and even in his case only with an admixture of error which makes the two theories, though in essence very similar, seem the very opposites of one another. Dr. Erhardt began his Homeric studies as a historian, not as a philologist: and though he has thus been enabled to attack the problem with a notable freshness of view, which renders his work excellent reading, he has perhaps had to pay the penalty in an imperfect acquaintance with recent work. So far as can be told from his book, he knows nothing of anything later than Niese and Christ.

In fact his theory is anything but revolutionary; it is in essence accepted, I believe, by most recent workers; if I may speak for myself, it is precisely the general conception of the rise of the *Iliad* which I have long held. That the creative power of the Epos is the poetical genius of an epoch; that the epic poets are the mouthpieces of their age, not individual and isolated per-

sons of quite phenomenal genius; that the *Iliad* grew by successive accretion, each new motive affecting what went before and producing anticipative as well as subsequent changes; that an original *Iliad* is not to be discovered by mere athetesis, and that what is called interpolation in our texts is in almost every case only a part of a continuous creative process; all these theses can surely be regarded now almost as commonplaces of criticism. And the 'theory of the Volksepos' does not seem to contain more than this. It is true that Erhardt makes a point of eliminating the diaskeuast from the poem, but then the diaskeuast, as Lachmann conceived him, had, one thought, long disappeared: and the diaskeuast as he still exists, the mechanical inventor of a few lines here and there to connect portions of narrative, is virtually admitted (*e.g.* in H and P) even by Erhardt. He holds too that the Volksepos itself may be, and probably is, the work of a 'Sängerschule,' as many of us have all along been supposing that it was; so that in our fundamental conceptions it does not seem that Erhardt has brought us much farther forward.

And this suspicion is strengthened when we come to weigh the results to which the new key leads us. Erhardt is led to the discovery that the oldest part of the *Iliad* (p. 505) consists of 'the Wrath (our A), then the unsuccessful fighting of the Greeks in the absence of Achilles (parts of A-O), the sending of Patroklos and his death (II), the return of Achilles to battle and the slaying of Hector (Y-X). To these was added a series of further songs, which partly branched off from the main action, partly served to complete it' (the Presbeia, the Agora in B, the making of the arms in Σ, the deceiving of Zeus in Ξ-O, the parting of Hector and Andromache in Z, the duels between Paris

and Menelaos, Aias and Hector, the aristeia of Diomedes and of Idomeneus, the Doloneia, the games in Ψ and the ransoming of Hector). All this I can of course only applaud with all my heart, for these views entirely coincide with my own.

But now we come to a serious point of difference. Erhardt holds that these separate songs were all tolerably independent of one another, though treating their matter under the general unity of the Wrath. That is, it would seem, that though the earlier singers of the Volksepos had a story which dealt (1) with the wrath of Achilles; (2) with the consequent discomfiture of the Greeks; (3) with the consequent sending and death of Patroklos; (4) with the consequent return of Achilles to battle and the death of Hector; yet these four different portions of the story were never combined till much later in a consecutive narrative at all, but went on more or less independently side by side. This is to me a most extraordinary idea. The whole story is there, yet the little links to bind it together are denied. Why the Volksepos should not be able to create a unity of some 2,000 lines, when it could admit unities of 600, is beyond my apprehension. And in fact we have in our existing *Iliad*, as I believe myself to have shown, the very links which are needed, save only between (3) and (4). The agreement between the four portions of the story, when carefully analysed, is complete: so complete as to preclude the possibility of even a modified independence, and I cannot see that Erhardt has done anything to disprove this agreement.

With regard to some of the later rhapsodies the case is somewhat different, and I am not concerned to deny that, before they were incorporated with the *Iliad*, such portions as the Presbeia, and still more the Doloneia, may have had a more or less independent existence: that is, they were composed with a general reference to the plot of the *Iliad*, without fitting exactly into any place in it. A similar assumption must be made too in the case of the Agora in B and of books N-O, which seem to show clear evidence of the fusion of elements originally alternative to one another. But with regard to the bulk of the accretions it seems not only most probable, but most consistent with the conception of the Volksepos as laid down by Erhardt himself, to suppose that they were originally designed for incorporation, and in fact were originally incorporated, with the *Iliad* as it was from time to time, always a corpus ready to receive fresh additions. And

in all that Erhardt has said I can find no valid evidence against this view.

Hence it becomes impossible to accept Erhardt's 'second period of the Epos,' 'in which the need of a more systematic arrangement of the lays in a distinct succession made itself felt.' No reason is given why such an obvious need was not felt from the very first. In fact Erhardt here all but falls into sheer Lachmannism, and what he says is open to the objections which have been so successfully urged against the Kleinliedertheorie. However ingeniously he may try to avoid it, the work he assigns to this period is in fact no better than the task of the diaskeuast, whom he claims to dispense with; and the difficulty is acute when he comes to Peisistratos, whose collection of the lays of the *Iliad* he expressly believes in, and in fact describes as the third period of the Epos. The task of Peisistratos, he says, was the 'collecting and writing down of what already existed, not arrangement and redaction.' As for the writing down, that may of course have been left to Peisistratos, though it seems unlikely; but what possible room is there for 'collecting' when the corpus, with all its little connecting links, has already been formed? It is at least conceivable that individual lays may have existed in a more or less independent form till then: but with the links this is absurd. Their presence is unanswerable evidence that all the collecting had already been done. If the *Iliad* was not complete as we have it before the time of Peisistratos, then his work, if work he did, must have been redactional; if the *Iliad* already existed in its present form, then Peisistratos did not collect it.

It is unfortunate that Erhardt should have laid his work open to these fundamental objections in a part of the theory which is rather a hindrance than a help to his view of the Volksepos—a view which I have no doubt is in the main perfectly right, and which he has on the whole put better, perhaps, than any of his predecessors. It looks as though he had not succeeded in freeing himself from the traditional reverence which the name of Lachmann seems still to carry with it in Germany. He has done such good work that he might very easily have done better. In detail of course there is much in which it is impossible to agree with him; much rests, as in this matter it must always rest, on individual judgment. But there is much too in which he has made advances on what has been done before. His analysis, for instance, of

the Theomachy in Υ·Φ, and of the steps by which those two books have attained their present form, seems to me excellent; it is only a pity that he should not have applied the principle of gradual growth, which he uses so skilfully for these two books, to the *Iliad* as a whole, without recourse to his machinery of second and third periods. He has made another excellent suggestion too in H; that the Agora of the Trojans, with the proposal to surrender Helen, originally followed the duel in Γ, before the invention of the Pandaros episode as its conclusion; and that this proposal is what Paris refers to, when in Z he speaks of anger against the Trojans as the reason why he will not take the field. The idea is one which throws light on many difficulties, and can hardly fail to be right. On the other hand his analysis of II is very unsatisfactory. He has not a word to say about the glaring signs of dislocation which occur in this book wherever the wall is mentioned, and which form one of the most instructive handles for the criticism of the *Iliad*. And the question of the change of armour is certainly not to be dismissed in the few words which he

devotes to it in a note. In fact his view of this most important book does not seem to be at all consistent. In his summary already quoted, he distinctly, and undoubtedly with justice, puts it down as one of the oldest constituents of the *Iliad*, to which the Hoplopoia in Σ was subsequently added. Yet in the analysis itself he says that the Hoplopoia 'to all appearance belongs to the old portions of the poems, and to an epic period beyond which it is not in our power to see'; and seems to regard II as in all essentials assuming the existence of Σ.

For these and other reasons, which there is no space to enter into here, the book is most disappointingly unequal. The author is so enthusiastic and hopeful, so ingenious and acute, his style is so delightfully lucid, his views are often so fresh, that one would be only too glad to give his book unmixed approval. It is certainly one to be read and weighed by all students; but it is far indeed from bringing the problem to the 'endgültigen Abschluss' which it promises.

WALTER LEAF.

EXTENDED AND REMOTE DELIBERATIVES.

'Extended' and 'Remote' Deliberatives in Greek. By WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago. (Extracted from the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*. Vol. xxiv. 1893.)

ALL who are interested in syntactical questions will welcome the above-mentioned brochure for the light it throws on two subtle points of Greek syntax, which have already been debated in the pages of this *Review*. The author sets himself to solve the twofold question: Did the Greek language possess a final relative subjunctive and a remote deliberative optative? Both questions are answered in the negative, and if all scholars will not share his conclusions they cannot henceforth overlook his arguments.

Part I. of the extracts before us is taken up with the subjunctive idiom. After giving a brief outline of all that has been hitherto written on the subject, the author proceeds to state the rival theory of the extended deliberative and defends his position as follows.

1. The introductory expressions after which the so-called 'final relative with subjunctive' is found are all of a type usually followed by the deliberative clause. They convey the notion either of the existence of a difficulty or its absence (presence of means); in other words they contain an affirmation or negation of that state of perplexity which generally postulates a deliberative subjunctive.

2. The historical order of their appearance favours a deliberative origin. All the earlier examples, down to the last of those cited from Xenophon, are found to express 'existence of a difficulty,' while it is in the later ones that 'existence of means' occurs. This fact points to the development of the latter class from the former—a state of things which should be reversed, were the 'final subjunctive' theory correct.

3. The case for the deliberative is strengthened by the absence of *āv* in all the disputed examples of Attic sources. The final relative with subjunctive is, in Homer, almost invariably accompanied by that particle, the solitary exceptions being Γ 459 and σ 334.

Now, on the hypothesis that our instances are descended from the Homeric idiom, the invariable absence of *ἀντίθετος* would be inexplicable, whereas on the deliberative theory it is only what we should expect.

Prof. Hale next seeks to corroborate his views from a similar idiom said to be found in Anglo-Saxon, as well as from an 'extended deliberative future indicative' of which we now hear for the first time.

Of the twenty-five examples which form the subject of the inquiry just summed up, five are introduced by *oὐκ ἔχω* and five by *ἔχω*—both used intransitively; five others have *οὐκ ἔχω* followed by an accusative of direct object, being of the form *οὐκ ἔχω πρόσθιαν, οὐδένα ἔχω*. Of the remaining ten *οὐκ ἔστι*, with or without a predicate, is the introductory expression to five; the rest are too heterogeneous to admit of classification.

To the present writer it would seem that two of the latter five ought to be eliminated from a list of 'extended' deliberatives:

οὐ γάρ ἄλλον οἴδε ὅπω λέγω. Soph. *Phil.* 938.
οὐ προφάστεως ἀπορῶ δι' ἥπτυνα λέγω. Isocr. 21, 1.

These should be regarded as deliberatives proper, as the prolepsis or antiposis in *προφάστεως* and *ἄλλον* offers no difficulty. Otherwise they possess all the marks of strict deliberatives. As regards the others Prof. Hale has abundantly proved that all those in which a subjunctive occurs must be set down as being deliberative in origin. A doubt may however be raised about some in which an optative is used, e.g.

οὐδένα γὰρ εἶχον ὅστις...πέμψειε. Eur. *I. T.* 588.
ὅροντα μὲν...ἄνδρα δ' οὐδέν' ἔντοπον
οὐχ ὅστις ἀρκέσειν... Soph. *Phil.* 279.
οὐκ ἔχων...οὐδέ τιν' ἔγχωρον...οὐ κατευνάστειν.
Ib. 691.

No one can deny that (after a primary tense) nothing would be more natural than *οὐδέν' ἔχω ὅστις πέμψει*. It is further well known that the future indicative is retained in this construction after a historic tense. Moreover if there be any deviation from this rule we should expect to find a future optative. Nevertheless it has yet to be proved that the foregoing examples are not cases of final relative with anomalous sequence. When it is remembered that the optative is the mood of secondary sequence in most dependent clauses, the step here

involved is quite intelligible. It is not certain that we do not possess instances of the kind, as may be seen from the two following parallel passages:

ἀλλ' ἀρον ἔξω καὶ μάλιστα μὲν μέθες
ἐνταῦθῃ ὅπου με μῆτις ὄφεται βροτῶν.

Trach. 801.

κρύψασ' ἔαυτὴν ἔνθα μῆτις εἰσιδοτι.

Ib. 905.

This view however loses much of its probability from the fact that *εἰσιδοτι* is more likely due to implied oratio obliqua (where, as she thought, none would see). Confirmation of this is found in another verse, also from Sophocles: *ἔφενγον ἔνθε μήποτ' ὁφοίμην.* *O. T.* 796. Here the context points forcibly to indirect discourse as the true explanation of the optative. Hence, even in instances to which I have taken exception, the balance of probability favours the deliberative. It must not be lost sight of that Prof. Hale does not consider the optatives cited above as instances of an indirect remote deliberative. An indirect remote deliberative would necessitate recourse to a *direct* remote deliberative; but Prof. Hale, as well as Prof. Jebb, seeks the direct form of *ὅστις ἀρκέσειν* in *τίς ἀρκέσηγ*; not in *τίς ἀρκέσειν* which would be the direct remote deliberative.¹

Prof. Hale is not so felicitous in his discovery of an 'extended' deliberative future indicative. Samples of the latter are:

οὐδ' ἔνι | φροντίδος ἔγχος | φ τις ἀλέξεται.

O. T. 169.

οὐ γάρ τις ὄρμος ἔστιν, οὐδ' ὅποι πλέων
ἔξεμπολήσει κέρδος η ἔσενώσεται.

Soph. *Phil.* 302.

¹ I may perhaps be permitted to append here the arguments which, in my opinion, militate against regarding *κρύψασ'* *ἔαυτὴν ἔνθα μῆτις εἰσιδοτι* as a certain instance of virtual Or. Obl.

1. If this were an incontestable case of quoted statement—to the exclusion of other influences—it should admit of being rendered; 'Where, as she thought, none saw.' Compare Plato *Rep.* 614 B *ἀναβιόντος δὲ θεούς* & *ἔκει τόποι—* which, as he alleged, he *saw*'; cf. also Soph. *O. T.* 1246 and Pind. *Ol.* 6, 49. The direct thought or utterance would have contained *εἰσεῖδε* or *εἰσεώρα* or *εἰσορᾶ* or *εἰσόψεια*. If either of the three former, we should have a genuine case of virtual Or. Obl., but the consequent rendering would not suit the context; if the latter, we are on debatable ground, as the question of sequence offers a difficulty whether the relative clause expresses a statement of fact or of purpose.

2. The English rendering: 'Where, as she thought, none *would* see,' is ambiguous and may be but a mere paraphrase of the ordinary final construction. It is one of our ways of expressing intention.

These possess all the characteristics of the final relative clause with the future indicative.¹ The meaning is admittedly final; the syntactical form is so likewise. In fact, practically speaking, the only element common to these and deliberative clauses is the introductory expression *οὐκ ἔστι*. But surely a final relative is equally admissible after *οὐκ ἔστι*. Is it not good Greek to say *οὐκ ἔστιν δότις λύσεται*? Is the corresponding Latin, *non est consilii vis quo quis mederi queat*, to be regarded as of deliberative origin? The development of an 'extended' deliberative future indicative is of course possible, but even supposing it to exist, it could never with certainty be distinguished from the rival idiom exactly similar in form and meaning.

Prof. Hale's argument might be parodied in this way. Let us suppose the existence of a deliberative potential to be satisfactorily established and let us take as specimen of the same Soph. *Trach.* 991 *οὐκ ἔχω πῶς ἀν στέρεξαι κακὸν λεύσσων*.

We now look out for an 'extension' of this idiom in the direction of purpose and we alight on the line *οὐδὲ μὴν νῦν ἔστιν γὰρ σωθῆμεν ἀν.* Eur. *Herac.* 1047. This would be a case of 'extended' deliberative potential. Now the only difference between the line of argument here pursued and that leading to Prof. Hale's discovery, is the fact that the deliberative potential has so far not met with recognition from grammarians, whereas the deliberative future indicative is well warranted.

The remaining instance of this idiom may be readily explained without recourse to the principle of 'extension.' In the lines *αὐτὸν γὰρ δεῖ προμηθέων | ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τῆρος ἐκκινηθήσει τύχης*, Aesch. *Prom.* 86, the phrase *δεῖ προμηθέων ὅτῳ τρόπῳ* is either equivalent to *δεῖ προμηθεῖσθαι ὅπως* or to *δεῖ προμηθίας.....* In the latter case we should be dealing with a strictly deliberative clause or at least an indirect question; the former is a well-known construction.

One other example of those discussed in the treatise under review calls for comment:

*οὐκέτ' εἰσὶν ἐλπίδες
ὅποι τραπόμενος θάνατον Ἀργείων φύγω.
Eur. Or. 722.*

The expression *οὐκέτ' εἰσὶν ἐλπίδες*, if not containing a *verbum sentiendi*, has at least a verbal substantive *sentiendi*. Further the

¹ For present purposes it matters little whether we call them final or consecutive.

state of 'no hope' is certainly not far removed from a state of perplexity.²

Moreover, as our author informs Mr. Earle, 'hopes do not exist in order that one may escape' and hence they should not be made to bear the strain of a final appendage, even of the 'extended' type.

Happily the defects just noted, if defects they be, do not in the least invalidate the main contention of the treatise, viz. the non-existence of that remarkable phenomenon—a 'Greek final relative with subjunctive.' This is a theory which Prof. Hale's acute and scholarly arguments have at last disposed of, at any rate as regards Attic Greek, although he has probably not said the last word on that portion of the subject which is an inroad on Homeric grammar.

Part II. contains a most searching study of the remote deliberative—a theory which has been widely accepted in this country.

Prof. Hale first deals with the bibliography of the subject, stating the views not only of authors of grammars but also of commentators on the classics and others. It is to be regretted he has omitted the name of Paley,³ who certainly deserves mention. The inquiry leads to the decisive rejection of Mr. Sidgwick's hypothesis, the proofs being the following:—

1. The idea of 'remoteness from the possible' put forward as the distinguishing characteristic and *raison d'être* of the remote deliberative

(a) is not outside the range of meaning assignable to the potential; (b) neither does it constitute, as is alleged, sufficient ground for differentiation between the (subjunctive) proximate and remote deliberative; (c) this idea is not actually found in all Mr. Sidgwick's examples.

2. On the other hand (a) the potential is not only *a priori* sufficient to convey this notion of 'wild impossibility,' but (b) passages are forthcoming—and that in great abundance—which correspond exactly to the disputed examples, save that the presence of *ἀν* leaves no room for doubt as to their potential character. A list of these is given

² Literally: 'no hopes remain as to whither I am to turn to escape.'

³ Paley discussed most of the mooted passages as they came before him in his commentary on the Attic Tragedians. To him the omission of *ἀν* in potential clauses seemed a matter of course, and he adheres to the MS. reading in many places where other critics insert *ἀν*, e.g. Aesch. *Ag.* 535, 1346 (Paley's numbering), see also *Bacch.* 747. Cf. the indices to his Aeschylus and Euripides (vols. i. and ii.) under the word 'Optative.'

on page 192 and it alone is quite sufficient to settle the question.

3. An examination of the context of some of the alleged instances of remote deliberative favours the potential theory: e.g. Aesch. *Cho.* 593-4 where *φράσαι* is said to be potential and to act as a pointer to the 'grammatical affinities' of *τις λέγοι*. Similarly Eur. *Ale.* 48 and 52.

4. Mr. Sidgwick's objections are not insoluble, not even his query as to why the omission of *ἂν* should be confined just to the class of expressions introduced by *οὐκ ἔστι*. Prof. Hale replies that as regards the independent construction the omission of *ἂν* is far more frequent than Mr. Sidgwick would seem to allow. He cites Aesch. *Ag.* 1163, *Suppl.* 727, Eur. *Andr.* 929, *Hipp.* 1186.¹ It is however freely admitted to be somewhat curious that the representatives of the dependent construction should all be relative. After examination of a list of potential optatives taken at random from some lexicons the following solution is suggested: *ἂν* is the particle of contingency as opposed to bare possibility, and its omission seems to take place in cases where the latter idea alone is conveyed.²

¹ It might have been added that some of those retained by Paley have as good authority as those cited here, i.e. Aesch. *Ag.* 535 (Paley) 1346 (ditto), Eur. *Bacch.* 747, *Helen.* 992, *Hipp.* 868 (Paley). Of course it is needless to add that instances occur in Homer, Pindar and Theocritus.

² Paley seems to have hit on the same explanation. On *Ag.* 608 he comments thus: 'The optative

It will be noticed that Prof. Hale directs his attack especially against the groundwork of Mr. Sidgwick's theory, namely, the distinction between the possible and remote from the possible. To the present writer such a division taken as a basis of syntactical forms seemed in the highest degree fantastical. In dealing with exclamations of persons in perplexity the context is generally sufficient to explain the nature of the situation, and the subjunctive idiom is quite capable of conveying even the most whimsical ideas, e.g. *ὑπὲρ ἀστέρας πέτεμαι*; Obviously the potential is likewise available to express either a maximum or a minimum of possibility. One hears, in fine, of no language possessing special forms for expressing different shades or different degrees of possibility. This was certainly a weak point in Mr. Sidgwick's armour.

It may be remarked in conclusion that, although unhesitatingly rejecting Mr. Sidgwick's addition to our syntactical tables, Prof. Hale does not claim more than a very strong probability for the potential theory. This reserve only renders his contribution towards the solution of the problem all the more valuable.

J. DONOVAN.

expresses a purely mental conception apart from any condition.' And on Eur. *Ale.* 52 he writes: 'It is a peculiarity of relative words to take the optative without *ἢν* in some cases where a merely contingent event is conceived.' By 'merely contingent' he means what Prof. Hale terms 'bare possibility.'

ALY'S ROMAN LITERATURE.

Geschichte der römischen Litteratur, von FRIEDRICH ALY. Berlin: 1894. R. Gärtner's Verlagsbuchhandlung. 8vo. pp. 356.

DR. ALY, who is favourably known by two little books on the life and writings of Cicero and of Horace, has prepared a brief history of Roman literature with a very definite purpose. His desire is to supplement the small portion of Latin literature which can be actually read in the upper classes of schools by such a sketch as may enable them to have some conception of it as a whole, and so to enter more completely into the intellectual life of the ancient world. Hence the book is not exactly one for the general reader, but still less is it one for the profes-

sional student. There are occasional hints as to the MSS. and the best editions, but on the whole there is little of the paraphernalia of learning. On the other hand there is a good deal of independence of judgment; and in particular there is some sharp criticism of Mommsen's literary judgments, which, to say the truth, are much more conspicuous for trenchancy and brilliance than for sobriety. There are fairly numerous quotations, with translations, by Dr. Bruno Kaiser, in the metres of the originals, in which may often be noticed a far from admirable spondee in the second half of the pentameter. The general plan and compass of the book seem well adapted to the purpose in view. The introduction contains some excellent remarks on the chief characteristics

of the Roman nation and the Latin language. The derivation of *carmen* and *Casmena* from *canere* in the chapter on the beginnings of Latin poetry is of course impossible. Without disparaging the work of Naevius, Dr. Aly entirely agrees with Lucian Müller's protest against Mommsen's depreciation of the character and poetry of Ennius, treating him as the true founder of Roman literature. It is worth notice by the way that he treats the famous line of Naevius as a Saturnian, reading *Fato Metelli Romae consules fiant*; and that he does not follow the more recent fashion of accentuating Saturnians. He differs quite as widely from Mommsen's estimate of Plautus, and finds in him a genuine representative of the vigorous popular element in the drama, as Terence represents that of refined beauty. And he has some excellent remarks in qualification of Mommsen's general estimate of the New Comedy. He is equally at variance with Mommsen's praise of the *comœdia togata*, and with his defence of Caesar's action towards Laberius. In fact for the whole of the literature of the Republic Dr. Aly gives us a running protest against the views which the genius of the great historian has made fashionable at present. He is naturally most emphatic in his attack upon the 'thoroughly unscientific' account of Cicero, by which Mommsen has pandered to the vulgar popular prejudice, and has led even the sober Dr. Schanz to speak of him as a 'gefallene Grösse.' Dr. Aly's own sketch is excellent in its compressed but clear survey of his literary activity; but it would have been more convincing, if it had allowed a little more room for the shadows as well as the lights of his character and his genius.

Nothing is said which is inaccurate, but the effect of the whole is somewhat misleading. The same strong reaction leads the author to do less than justice to the charm of Caesar's prose: and he seems to forget that such simplicity and clearness are themselves signs of the highest art. To Catullus and Lucretius he does no more than justice; of Vergil he writes sympathetically, and fully recognizes his position as one of the first of 'reflective poets,' if not 'a naive genius,' a distinction which recurs with somewhat wearying frequency. The view taken is very much that of Ribbeck in his history of Latin poetry. To Sallust Dr. Aly does something more than justice; to Livy he is at least completely just. On the whole it may be fairly said that he gives a sober, accurate and kindly sketch of Latin literature, without anything of special value for English students, but well suited for the class of readers for whom it is intended. The literature of the decline is for the most part adequately treated, though such a notice as that of Cyprian is so brief as to be almost misleading. Due notice is taken of Mr. Hardy's interesting researches into the MSS. of Pliny, but the valuable evidence recently brought to light by Professor W. M. Ramsay as to Tacitus's proconsulship in Asia is ignored. Dr. Aly follows Ribbeck in treating Apuleius as the last of the Roman poets, though not without reference to Claudian and Namatianus; his survey of the prose writers he closes with Ammianus. His 350 pages are brightened for his German readers with many happy references to their native literature and especially to Goethe.

A. S. W.

TRUMBULL'S STUDIES IN ORIENTAL SOCIAL LIFE.

Studies in Oriental Social Life, and Gleams from the East on the Sacred Page. By H. CLAY TRUMBULL. Philadelphia, 1894.

GREECE was the source of Occidental culture, but many elements of Greek life can be explained best by comparison with Oriental customs. For instance, nothing in European modern life throws so much light upon the position of woman in Athens, and the relations of Athenians to their wives and the *hetaerae*, as the position of woman in Japan, and the readiness of the men of

Japan to turn to their wives for devotion and to the *geisha* girls for entertainment. Dr. Trumbull has gathered a mass of information and observations on Oriental betrothals and weddings, hospitality, funerals and mourning, prayers and praying. Illustrations may be drawn thence for many passages of Greek literature. Oriental customs of mourning allow us to supply details and parallels for the lamentations for Patroclus (Homer Σ 22 ff.) and for Hector (X 405 ff., Ω 710 ff.), and show the full significance of Homer γ 259 ff.,

where Nestor says of the fate of Aegisthus if Menelaus had found him alive: *τόν γέ κύνες τε καὶ οιωνοὶ κατέδαψαν...οὐδέ κέ τίς μη κλαῖσται Ἀχαιάδων*. The stories told of Oriental hospitality illustrate the feeling expressed by Orestes in Aesch. *Cho.* 554 ff.: *ῶστ’ ἐπεικάζειν τινὰ...καὶ τάδ’ ἐνέπειν τί δὴ πύλησι τὸν ἱκέτην ἀπείργεται Αἴγισθος, εἰ περ οἶδεν ἔνδημος παρών*; and 637: *εἰ περ φίλοξένεν ἔστιν*. The author gives from the experience of Dr. L. Woolsey Bacon a striking parallel to the entertainment of Heracles by Admetus (Eur. *Alc.* 509 ff.), in spite of the latter's grief for Alcestis. He says that Koords ceased their wailing in order to avoid disturbing stranger guests: 'the privileges of mourning gave way to the demands of hospitality.' After reading the chapter on Oriental hospitality, one can no longer regard as a mere quibble the claim of Lycaon (Homer *F* 75 f.), that Achilles should not kill him since he had eaten food (though as

a prisoner) in the tent of the son of Peleus. The author notes many resemblances as well as contrasts between Oriental and Occidental usages, but does not make entirely clear his view of the connexion. Thus he speaks of the 'remarkable survival of these Oriental mourning customs...in the Irish wake,' and calls attention to the fact that the Irish cry of *ullagone* is 'identical in both sense and sound with the Arabic designation of the Oriental mourning cry,' without explaining the relation between the two.

But on the whole I do not know where else the classical scholar can find so conveniently gathered so much illustrative material on the subjects treated. The author, as may be gathered from the second title of the book, has collected also parallels to customs recorded in the Bible.

THOMAS DALE SEYMOUR.

Yale College.

PERSICCHETTI ON THE VIA SALARIA.

Niccolo Persichetti. *Viaggio archeologico sulla Via Salaria nel circondario di Cittaducale*. Rome. 1893. Pp. 212.

THIS treatise is the fruit of a commission given to the author (the head of a noble family of Aquila) by the Minister of Public Instruction to explore the remains of the ancient *Via Salaria* between Rieti and the village of Tufo and between Antrodoco (*Interocrium*) and S. Vittorino (*Amitemnum*), this latter portion being a branch of the main road which was continued to the coast at Giulianova (*Castrum Novum*). Between Rieti and Antrodoco and from there to S. Vittorino the line of route almost coincides with that of the modern railroad from Rieti to Aquila, which is only five miles from S. Vittorino. Travellers by it will remember the tremendous zigzags by which it climbs up from Antrodoco.

The date of the construction of the *Via Salaria* is unknown, but its name testifies to its antiquity, for with the exception of the *Via Latina* it is the only great Roman road which is not called after the censor or consul who constructed it. It is first mentioned by Livy under the year 361 b.c.; but probably at this date it only went as far as Rieti. The fact that *Forum Decii* lies about half-way between Rome and

Castrum Truentinum or *Truentum* would on the analogy of *Forum Appi*, *F. Aurelii* and *F. Flaminii* seem to show that the road was continued to *Truentum* in the censorship of P. Decius Mus, b.c. 304. After leaving *Reate* it followed the course of the Velino (*Avens*), the first noteworthy place which it traversed being *Cutilia* or *Aquae Cutiliae* celebrated for its three lakes, on one of which was the floating island known as the *Umbilicus Italiae*, and for its mineral waters, a too liberal use of which caused the death of the Emperor *Vespasian*. On the edge of one of these lakes Signor Persichetti came upon a piece of the old road about fifty feet in length, but he reports that other large pieces, which are noticed by Keppel Craven in his *Excursions in the Abruzzi*, have recently been destroyed. At *Cutilia* he found considerable remains of buildings, the most important being remains of *Thermae*. At *Interocrium*, six Roman miles from *Cutilia*, the road left the plain and ascended to cross the Apennines. At about four miles from *Interocrium*, immediately under Monte Terminillo (7,710 feet), which Signor Persichetti identifies with *Mons Tetricus*, the *Tetricae horrentes rupes* of Virgil, the real difficulties of the road began. For the next five miles there is ample testimony to the engineering powers of the Romans, the

most striking features being the galleries or tunnels through the rock, of which the longest is 200 yards in length, and the huge supporting walls which carry the road, sometimes far above the stream, sometimes below it, now on one side of it, now on the other, wherever the ground offered least difficulty. All this is well described by Signor Persichetti, and his remarks are illustrated by several photogravures. It was in this part of the road that he had the good fortune to discover an unknown milestone *in situ*. It is the sixty-ninth from Rome and bears an inscription of the year B.C. 16.

At about nine miles from Antrodoco the difficulties ceased, and the road emerged on the broad upper valley of the Velino. Two and a half miles further lies Bacugno, which Signor Persichetti identifies as the site of *Forum Decii*, placed by Kiepert at S. Croce, nearly two miles distant. The name and some incorrect information as to the provenance of an inscription has led previous authorities to place here the well-known *Fanum Vacunae*; but Signor Persichetti shows that the true site of this place, which was a *vicus* as well as a temple, is to be found nearer Antrodoco, at a small village called Laculo, situated at a considerable height above the road. At Falacrine, the birth-place of the Emperor Vespasian, marked by some remains near the village of Collicelli, the road made the final ascent to the watershed, and after crossing it at a height of about 3,500 feet above the sea, descended into the valley of the Tronto (*Iruentus*). The next station on the Antonine Itinerary is *Vicus Badies*, twelve miles from Falacrine. Four miles further on the road reached the village of Tufo, the limit of Signor Persi-

chetti's researches, which he plausibly identifies with the station *Ad Martis* mentioned in the Peutinger Table.

Of that part of the *Via Salaria* which led from *Interocrium* to *Amitemnum* there are few visible remains. It first traversed the gorge, three miles in length, known as the Fosso di Rapello, which has more than once played a part in military annals. After ascending about 830 feet it emerged on one of the high plains so characteristic of Apennine scenery. This one is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; it terminates at Vigliana, the site of the ancient *Fisternae*. A little before Vigliana the watershed (3,300 feet) between the Velino and the Aterno is marked by the railway station of Sella di Corno. The next place on the route is Civita-Tommassa (*Foruli*), whence the road proceeded in a bee-line to S. Vittorino (*Amitemnum*). This latter part of its course, about which there was some doubt, has been clearly elucidated by Signor Persichetti.

It should be noticed that in the first chapter, which deals with Roman roads in general, there are some inaccuracies. The distinction between the various classes of roads is not clearly brought out, and the statements on page 14 with regard to the officials who had the charge of the roads are incorrect. In the useful map at the end of the volume the milestone found at Antrodoco is by a slip marked as LXVII instead of LXIV. These however are trifling blemishes which do not detract from the real value of the work. It is a solid contribution to Italian archaeology and topography, and in particular to our knowledge of the Roman system of road-making.

ARTHUR TILLEY.

ROBINSON'S PHILOCALIA OF ORIGEN.

The Philocalia of Origen. The text revised with a critical introduction and indices: by J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. (Cambridge University Press, 1893. Pp. lii. 278.)

THIS edition will prove a welcome boon to all students of Theology or of Christian Literature. For the textual criticism of Origen and for that of the New Testament alike the recovery of the textual tradition of the *Philocalia* is of great importance.

But the work has even greater value as an end in itself, as providing the student with this excellent introduction to the study of Origen for the first time in a trustworthy text.

The edition of the *Philocalia* owes its origin to the former motive. Prof. Robinson had contemplated an edition of the *contra Celsum*, and had made considerable progress, in co-operation with Mr. Wallis, in sifting the MS. tradition of that work. But, owing largely to the advice of Dr. Hort, he was soon led to take in hand the *Philocalia*

MSS. as an indispensable preliminary of the other task. Then came the discovery that Dr. Koetschau was at work in the same field, also with a view to editing the *contra Celsum*. The two workers published their results independently, Mr. Robinson in the *Journal of Philology* 1889, Dr. Koetschau in *Texte und Untersuchungen* VI. i. From the latter scholar we may hope for a definitive text of the *contra Celsum*. Meanwhile we have in the book now under notice what may fairly be called a model of editorial work.

The introduction, dealing with the materials for the text, is lucidly clear, and the general results as bearing upon the *Philocalia* are given in a 'family tree' (p. xxvi. sq.). This differs slightly as to the grouping of some of its branches from that given by Koetschau. So far as it is possible to form a judgment without personal knowledge of the MSS., Mr. Robinson appears, in his summary of reasons, sufficiently to justify each step in his genealogical analysis. With regard to the MSS. of the *contra Celsum*, they all prove to be dependent on the one MS. Vat. Gr. 386; Koetschau, who in 1889 maintained the independence of Par. Suppl. Grec. 616, has now, it appears, come round to Prof. Robinson's view.

The most interesting subordinate question discussed (pp. xl.-xlii.) is the origin of *Philoc. c. xxiv.* which in Eusebius *Praep. Ev.*, whence Basil and Gregory drew it, is ascribed to an enigmatical 'Maximus.' The solution proposed for the puzzle,—that Basil and Gregory incorporated it because they knew it to occur in the Adamantian Dialogue, ascribed by them to Origen, but that the unknown author of the Dialogue took it in reality from a dialogue of Methodius where 'Maximus' was simply the interlocutor,—is made, to say the least, highly probable by Prof. Robinson.

Elaborate criticism of the text and indices is scarcely necessary in this notice. Both alike show every sign of scholarly care, and the misprints are singularly few: in fact I have only observed one, in the last word of p. 277.

The gratitude owed to the illustrious editors of the *Philocalia* by all who value a fearless and reverent constructive spirit in theology may also be extended to the conscientious accuracy by which their labour of love has now been recovered in something like its pristine form.

A. ROBERTSON.

THE MYSTERIES AND CHRISTIANITY.

Das antike Mysterienwesen in seinem Einfluss auf das Christentum. Von LIC. GUSTAV ANRICH, Privatdozent in Strassburg. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck und Ru precht. 1894. Pp. 237. Price 5s. 6d.

THIS volume supplies a want to which expression was given by Mr. Mayor at the close of the interesting discussion which took place a short time ago in the *Classical Review* regarding the origin of the Lord's Supper. It works out fully the relation of the ancient mysteries to early Christianity—a subject, it may be remembered, which was considered in some of its bearings in one of the unrevised Hibbert Lectures on the Hellenizing of Christianity by the late Dr. Hatch. As the result of a very full consideration of the whole subject the author comes to the conclusion that the general judgment of the ecclesiastical writers on the mysteries that formed the mainstay of falling paganism forbids the idea that

any conscious or direct acceptance of forms and institutions from the mystery-worship can have taken place. The final result of assimilation to the mysteries both of baptism and the Lord's Supper is very fully admitted; but the process is traced mainly to the magic of gnosticism—that attempt to express in symbolical and mythological form a combination of pagan, Jewish, and Christian ideas. The experiences, aims, and theories also of gnosticism, in which there was naturally inherent somewhat of the mysterious element, aided the process; and it was further promoted by the purifications, the magic, and the 'Telestik' of the Neo-Platonists and by the mystical tendency of later philosophy in which the religion of the time found its most distinct expression. Anything approaching to conscious imitation of the mysteries or designed borrowing from them—of deliberate accommodation to the religious language or modes of conception of paganism—Mr. Anrich

does not allow. 'We have here to do,' he says, 'with a natural, necessary, and therefore unconsciously effected process.' Hatch, it may be remembered, claimed no more than this; but he traced directly to the mysteries what Mr. Anrich shows good ground for considering as the result of a much wider and more complex range of phenomena. The earliest apostolic age is known to have been actuated by ideas very remote from those of the mysteries; and later on the conceptions of Christianity formed by St. Paul and the author of the Fourth Gospel are in the main to be understood as no more than 'original creations of the Christian genius on the basis of genuine Judaism and to have been influenced only in a secondary degree by Greek thought.' The author finds no ground for tracing the views of St. Paul or St. John on baptism or the Lord's Supper to Greek influences. Pfeiderer's connexion of the Pauline view of baptism with Eleusis is shown to be quite forced, the 'new birth' being nowhere mentioned as accompanying initiation, and the 'new name' of the hierophant being merely the official one of *ἱερόνυμος*. The man's own name came back to him in the inscription on his tomb. The opinion of the mysteries entertained by Philo (*De Sacrificant.* p. 857 A)—a contemporary of St. Paul, a Jew, and a philosopher whose writings are steeped in the language of the mysteries—may also be allowed as a subsidiary proof that Eleusis is probably about the last place in the world which St. Paul would have sought to associate with a new Christian institution; although of course it will be readily allowed that the conception of the mysteries as set forth in the *Hymn to Demeter* or as practised by devout Greeks in the Periclean age is something very different from that associated by Philo with the practice of his time.

The process of the assimilation of the Christian sacraments to the mysteries is one that in the nature of things must have been slow and gradual, affecting as it did mainly the sphere of religious feeling and experience. The increasing degree to which

these were dominated by the mystic tendency of falling paganism may be explained by the fact that Christianity presented some points of contact to those tendencies. 'Christianity,' says Mr. Anrich, 'from its very origin was in some respects a knowledge concerned with revealed truths of faith, a side which was wanting to the popular religions of paganism, but has a sort of analogy in the revelations of the mysteries [but 'to the Eleusinians,' says Grote, 'the Homeric Hymn was genuine and sacred history'] and in the Neo-Pythagorean and the Neo-Platonic assumption of the divine revelation of the highest truths. Baptism and the Lord's Supper on the other hand were two sacred acts which appeared to the pagans as mysteries and must have awakened corresponding feelings and dispositions.' The spread of this view was largely favoured by the great Alexandrians, whose general conception of Christianity came to be a γνῶσις μυστηρίων. The mysteries-terminology, too, was largely used by Christian writers because it yielded convenient forms of expression for cognate experience. It was widely spread, was consecrated by tradition, and had the additional advantage of being easily intelligible to antiquity. The points of contact, therefore, between the mysteries and Christianity rest upon no conscious borrowing from the mystery-system, but are a necessary consequence of the dominance of the idea of mystery in religious feeling. In his contribution to the *Essays and Reviews* Jowett thirty years ago recommended a lexilogus of theological terms as the great desideratum for the proper understanding of the New Testament. This method is applied in this volume to the mysteries-terminology with sound judgment and an adequate acquaintance with the pagan and Christian literature connected with the subject. There seems on the whole good ground for concluding that the Christian sacraments are neither 'pagan survivals' nor 'heathen beliefs baptized into Christ.'

J. HUTCHISON.

Glasgow.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

ΓΑΥΠΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΥΠΙΩΝ.

AM Schlusse seines Artikels über die Namen der griechischen Vasenmaler äussert sich de Witte (*Bullet. de Corresp. Hell.* 1878, S. 552) über die Inschrift ΓΑΥΠΙΣ ΕΠΟΕΣΕ oder ΜΕΠΟΕΣΕ, welche Postalaccas auf einer Pyxis in Athenischen Privatbesitz gelesen hatte (*Arch. Ztg.* 1876, S. 38), folgendermaassen: ‘... Cette lecture est douteuse, et je crois qu'il est prudent d'attendre des découvertes ultérieures, avant d'admettre le nom de *Gauris* dans la liste des fabricants de vases.’ Diese Mahnung de Wittes zur Vorsicht ist nicht beachtet worden. Klein giebt in seinen *Meistersignaturen*², S. 213, den Namen Gauris ohne ein Fragezeichen an, und an einer andern Stelle desselben Buches (S. 10) nimmt er auf ihn Bezug und vermuthet dass er einer *Vasenmalerin* angehört habe.¹ Neuerdings hat P. Kretschmer (*Die Griech. Vasenschriften*, S. 74) dieser Auffassung widersprechen; den Namen an sich jedoch hält er für gesichert und reiht ihn unter die Vasenmalernamen mit fremdartigen oder wenigstens nicht-attischen Charakter ein.

Die angebliche Pyxis ‘des’ oder ‘der’ Gauris befindet sich gegenwärtig im K. Antikenkabinet zu Kopenhagen, wo ich sie im vorigen Jahre studiren und eine Abschrift der Inschrift nehmen durfte. Die Zweifel de Wittes erschienen mir vollständig beseitigt. Der erste Buchstabe des Namens ist nicht sicher ein Gamma: er hat die folgende Form \wedge . Der von Postalaccas für ein Sigma gehaltene sechste Buchstabe ist sicher kein solches, sondern ein Omega (Ω). Von dem Reste des folgenden Buchstabens, welchen Postalaccas sah (Λ) und den de Witte zu Μ ergänzte (ΜΕΠΟΕΣΕ), Klein als Λ wiedergiebt ($\LambdaΕΠΟΕ$), konnte ich keine Spur mehr entdecken. Er kann sehr wohl dagewesen und im Verlaufe der Jahre erloschen sein, um so leichter als die Inschrift mit einer weissen, leicht zu zerstören-

den Farbe auf den schwarzen Firmisgrund aufgetragen ist. Von dem Verbum sind die drei Buchstaben ΕΠΟ ganz sicher; Postalaccas sah noch einen weitere Rest, welcher die obere Querhasta eines Epsilon zu sein scheint.

Nach diesen Wahrnehmungen durfte die bisher angenommene Lesung des Namens \wedge ΑΥΠΙΣ als beseitigt gelten und es blieb ein Name zu suchen, welchen den vorhandenen Buchstaben besser entsprach. Man würde hierbei auf dem Boden der Hypothese stehen geblieben sein, wäre nicht eine der ‘découvertes ultérieures,’ auf welche de Witte hoffte, hinzugekommen. Das British Museum erworb vor kurzem eine kleine, schwarzgefirnieste Pyxis, wahrscheinlich aus der Gegend von Aidin, auf deren Deckel in rotfiguriger Manier ein rechter Arm, ein Schwert in der Scheide haltend, und zur Linken, unter dem Arme, die in zwei Zeilen geschriebene purpur aufgemalte Künstlerschrift

ΜΑΥΠΙΩΝ
ΕΠΟΙΕ

zu sehen ist. Kein Zweifel! Wir haben den fragmentirten Malernamen auf der Pyxis in Kopenhagen ebenfalls ΜΑΥΠΙΩΝ zu lesen. Auch dort wird das Μy die eigentümliche Form mit den kurzen Schenkeln gehabt haben, woraus sich der Rest \wedge erklärt. Der Rest (\wedge) welchen Postalaccas vor dem ΕΠΟ ... constatirte, ist der obere vordere Theil eines Ν.

Die Anwendung des Imperfectum ΕΠΟΙΕ auf der Pyxis im British Museum ist sicher. Möglicherweise war auch auf dem Kopenhagener Gefäss die gleiche Form ΕΠΟΙΕ oder ΕΠΟΕ verwendet, doch können wir, da die Pyxis hinter den angegebenen Buchstaben einen Bruch zeigt, dies nicht sicher erwissen.

Ueber die künstlerische Art des Vasenmalers Maurion ein Urtheil zu fällen, erscheint verwegen, gegenüber dem geringen Bilderschmuck, welchen die beiden kleinen Werke des Meisters in Kopenhagen und in London zeigen: hier ist, wie wir bereits oben sagten, nur ein Arm mit einem Schwerte, dort ein Krater, in ziemlich flüchtiger Weise, dargestellt. Für die Lebenszeit des Malers giebt uns jedoch der

¹ Die Verwendung weiblicher Arbeit in den Töpfwerkstätten Athens ist uns durch die Hydria der Sammlung Caputi in Ruvo (*Annali*, 1876, Tav. D, E) für die mittleren Dezennien des 5ten Jahrhunderts sicher bezeugt. Auf einem herrlichen, streng rotfigurigen Schalenfragmente von der Akropolis von Athen erscheint ebenfalls eine Frau in einer Töpfwerkstatt: leider ist nicht mehr zu erkennen, in welcher Weise sie beschäftigt war.

Charakter der Inschrift, wie ich glaube einen sicheren Anhalt. Das Omega einerseits und die zweizeitige Anordnung des Künstlerinschrift anderseits weisen in die mittleren Dezzennien des 5ten Jahrhunderts; ein Zeitgenosse von ihm, Sotades, wendet dieselbe Form des Verbuns, ΕΠΟΙΕ, an.

Was den Namen *Mavpiw* an sich betrifft, welcher sonst, so viel ich sehe, nicht weiter bezeugt ist, so darf man wohl in Erwägung ziehen, ob wir in ihm nicht eine Weiterbildung von *Maipos* und demnach in dem Vasenmaler einen nach Attika Zugewanderten oder einen ausländischen Slaven zu erkennen haben, wie einen *Σκύθης*, einen *Λυδός*, und einen *Συρίσκος*.

P. HARTWIG.

Rom, Sept. 1894.

C. SEPTIMIUS, PROCONSUL OF ASIA.
B.C. 56-55.

THE late M. Waddington, in his invaluable treatise *Fastes des Provinces asiatiques de l'Empire romain*, 1872, gives the succession of the proconsuls of the Roman Province of Asia from Quintus Cicero to Claudius Pulcher as follows:—

- Q. Tullius M. f. M. n. Cicero.....B.C. 61-58.
- C. Fabius M. f. [Hadrianus].....B.C. 58-57.
- T. Ampius T. f. [Balbus]B.C. 57-56.
- Name unknownB.C. 56-55.
- C. Claudius Ap. f. PulcherB.C. 55-53.

In my *History of the Coinage of Ephesus* (1880) (p. 72) I was able to show on the evidence of a previously unpublished Cistophorus of Ephesus dated ΟΥ (=76 of the era of Asia = B.C. 58-57) that the immediate successor of Q. Cicero was T. Ampius, and that the names of Fabius and Ampius must consequently be transposed.

A hitherto undeciphered Cistophorus of Tralles in Lydia now enables me to supply for the first time the name of the missing proconsul B.C. 56-55. The coin in question must have been seen by M. Waddington while he was occupied (1888-1893) on his Corpus of the coins of Asia Minor, daily visiting the British Museum and examining coin by coin every specimen in our National Collection.

As however this particular coin was very thickly coated with oxide I presume that he passed it by as hopelessly illegible; otherwise I think he would have consulted me (as was his wont in the case of obscure

coins) with regard to the reading of the inscription.

A few days ago, suspecting that this coin did not bear the name either of Ampius or Fabius, I subjected it to a careful process of cleaning. The oxide is now completely removed from its surface, and every letter of the inscription is clearly and even sharply legible as follows:—

C. SEPTVMIVS

T. F. PROCOS

Beneath the usual Bow-case and serpents is the name of the local Greek magistrate of Tralles ΠΟΛΥΔΕΥΚΗΣ accompanied by his personal signet or badge—the hat of one of the Dioscuri surmounted by a star.

There can therefore be now no room for doubt that C. Septimius T. f. is the name of the proconsul of the Province of Asia B.C. 56-55.

C. Septimius is mentioned by Cicero (*Red. in Sen. ix.*) among the seven Praetors for the year B.C. 57 who used their influence in supporting his (Cicero's) recall from exile.

The appointment of the ex-praetor, C. Septimius, to the proconsulship (in his case propraetorship with title of proconsul) of Asia is not recorded by any ancient writer, but, about four years after his return to Rome from Asia, we again meet with his name as one of the signatories (*qui scribendo adfuerunt*), of the Senatusconsultum M. Marcelli B.C. 51, where his name is given in full as C. Septimius T. f. Quirins (the last name being that of his tribe), (*Cael. ap. Cic. ad Fam. viii. 8*). Again in two of Cicero's letters to Atticus written, according to Schunidt, on the 7th and 8th March B.C. 45, the name of C. Septimius appears as a member of the College of Augurs (*Cic. ad Att. xii. 13, 14*).

Sooner or later a Cistophorus of Ephesus will I have no doubt be discovered bearing the date ΟΗ or ΟΘ (78-79 of the era of the Province of Asia, corresponding with B.C. 56-55), together with the name of C. SEPTVMIVS PROCOS, which will be useful as confirmatory evidence.

I may perhaps be allowed to take this opportunity of expressing an earnest hope that M. Waddington's MS. catalogue of all the known coins of Asia Minor may not be long withheld from publication. He showed it me in a complete state a few weeks before he left England early last year, telling me at the same time that on his return to France he would lose no time in placing it in the hands of the printers.

This catalogue (the result of no less than forty years' study) is not merely a description of M. Waddington's own collection (valuable indeed as that alone would be). It is a complete Corpus of the coins of Asia Minor in all the great European cabinets, each of which was in turn visited and minutely examined by M. Waddington. Mionnet's readings (frequently lamentably deficient) were all either verified or corrected by him, and thoroughly reliable descriptions were added of hundreds of coins which are as yet unpublished.

Who can say what new lights such a catalogue, by such a scholar as M. Waddington, might not throw upon the fragmentary history of Asia Minor in Greek and Roman times?

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

October, 1894. British Museum.

MONTHLY RECORD.

ITALY.

Great St. Bernard.—The excavation of the 'palm of Jupiter' has been completed, and the rest of the walls brought to light. Three votive tablets have been found: (1) *C'VETTIV'S SAL...P.P.LEG XV | V'S'L'M.* The mention of the fifteenth legion without further specification points to a date when the Primigenia did not exist, i.e. before the time of Claudius, and when that legion was in Pannonia. (2) *M'CASSIVS | FESTVS | MILES LEG X> IVLVI | RVFI | V'S'L'M.* The legion is that known as Gemina. (3) *I'POENINO | IVL'FORTV | NATVS BF' | COS | V'S'L'M.* About fifty of these tablets are now known, one being in the British Museum. Among the finds were a small bronze statuette of Pallas, fibulae, weapons, stamped tiles, and 174 Gallia and Roman coins.

Pavia.—Part of an old Roman bridge has been discovered, close to the site of the modern bridge; it consists of a boat-shaped pier pointing up stream, formed of blocks clamped together, in three layers, the lowest projecting down stream. The shape of the upper end shows that the hydraulic principle of meeting the greatest resistance by oblique surfaces was recognized in antiquity. The bridge appears to have been completely made of stone, and may date from the Augustan age.²

Cortona.—An Etruscan cinerary urn of travertine has been found, incised *ΔΩΔΑ>Ι · ΙΙΙ | ΔΑ · ΔΙΙΙ*, *Vel·Karse Velchal.* *Karse* appears to be the original of the Latin name *Carseoli* or *Car-sulæ*; *Velchal* is probably for *Velcia natus*. The inscription is of archaic date, as shown by the > for *k*.¹

Corneto-Tarquinii.—The excavations have been continued in the necropolis, and a tomb cleared out which contained an onyx scarab of the advanced archaic period, with a design of Peleus (*ΠΕΛΟΥΣ*) and the young Achilles: Peleus is pouring oil from

a lekythos. Besides this, eight gold ornaments were found, one vase of bucchero, and five of Attic make; among the latter was a skyphos with black figures, whereon the painter had originally intended to depict Dionysiac scene, but had abandoned his intention and transformed it into a group of Amazons. In the other tomb was a large *dolium* of clay containing a metal vase, fibulae and other remains.¹

Rome.—In Reg. x., on the way up to the Palatine, were found four fragments of a leaden pipe, one being inscribed *IMP'DOMITIANI'AVG'GER'SVB'CVRA'EPAGATH'AVG L | PROC'FEC'MARTIALIS'ET'ALEXANDER SER.* It may be referred to the alteration of the *aqua Claudia* under Domitian, which brought water to the palace on the Palatine from the Celimontane aqueduct.²

Palestrina.—An interesting honorary inscription to Trajan has been brought to light. It runs: *IMP' CAESARI DIVI NERVAE F | NERVAE TRAIANO AVGST | GERMANICO PONTIF MAX | TRIB' POTESAT COS' IIII P'P | DECVRIONES POPVLVS QVE.* On the left is inscribed: *DEDICATA XIII K'OCT' | TI CLAUDIO ATTALO MAMILIANO T SABIDIO SABINO II VIR.* It belongs to a statue of Trajan which was inaugurated A.D. 101, on September 18th, the Emperor's birthday.²

Terracina.—The site of the temple of Jupiter Anxur has been discovered on Monte S. Angelo near the city; it is mentioned by Livy, and this deity is alluded to by Virgil (*Aen. vii. 799*). A wall of limestone with a well-moulded cornice was recognized as the base of the temple, and fragments of mosaic paving were also discovered. Finally the entire plan was revealed, the dimensions being 33'50 x 19'70 metres. Among the remains were stamped tiles, lions' heads in alabaster, one drum of a column, votive objects in lead, and two marble bases. The latter are inscribed respectively *DEXTER | VENERI | OSSEQUENTI | VM'DON AND CARPINATIA | FORTVNATA | VENERI V'S'L'M.* It is clear that Venus had a sanctuary within the temple. The leaden votive objects consist of *crepundia* representing the furniture of a room, a table, couch, stool, side-board, candelabrum, etc., also pairs of *soleae* and a series of plates with fish on them (resembling the painted terra-cotta fish-plates sometimes found in Southern Italy, of which there are specimens in the Fourth Vase Room of the British Museum). Near the temple was a curious construction of rectangular walls built over a natural cave, either for an oracle, or more probably a *bidental*. Below is a large super-structure of arches, probably the *praetorium Theodorici* of a medieval writer, and behind the temple a portico in *opus incertum* covered with painted stucco, supported by Corinthian columns.²

Strongoli, Lucania (the ancient Petelia).—A marble pedestal of a statue has been found, with an honorary inscription to Manius Megonius Leo; on the left is an extract (*Kaput*) from his will. This inscription seems to show that Petelia was an important place in the second century of the empire; Leo was aedile, *quaestor pecuniae publicae, quattuorvir legi, patronus municipii, and quatuorvir quinquennalis*. His will seems to betray a great anxiety to be remembered by posterity. With this were found the left hand of a large bronze statue, wearing a ring, part of a large stone vase inscribed *SACRVM*, and a bronze coin of Faustina the younger.³

GREECE.

Eretria.—The American School has discovered, near the theatre, the foundation of a building which

¹ *Notizie dei Lincei*, Feb. 1894.

² *Ib.* March 1894.

³ *Notizie dei Lincei*, January 1894.

appears to be a temple of Dionysos. Between this and the western *parodos* of the theatre was a long stylobate with bases *in situ* for monuments of theatrical victories, as is shown by the fragmentary inscriptions. They have also found a row of large stone water-troughs, water-pipes, and part of an ancient street. East of the town a tumulus was opened, which had been erected round a tower twenty feet high; it contained no grave, and had already been opened in ancient times. In excavating the stylobate above mentioned was found a small but graceful head of Aphrodite.¹

CRETE.

Mr. Arthur Evans has published the results of his discoveries of early methods of writing among the Cretan people in the Mycenaean age. He has found numerous examples of seal-stones of a peculiar kind engraved with symbols of a hieroglyphic nature, and collected seventy of these symbols belonging to an independent hieroglyphic system. From stones of a similar form and also from pre-historic vases and other objects he has collected a series of linear characters, a certain proportion of which seem to have grown out of the pictorial forms. The hieroglyphs include parts of the human body, weapons and implements, animal and vegetable forms, maritime objects, and astronomical and geometrical signs; they show interesting affinities to the Hittite forms.

From the linear characters a Mycenaean script of twenty-four characters has been reconstructed, each probably having a syllabic value, a large proportion being identical with the signs of the Cypriote syllabary. They cannot be later in date than 1000 B.C., and must be previous to the introduction of the Phoenician alphabet. The relation of the picture-signs to the linear characters has not yet been elucidated, but they seem to be more or less contemporaneous. The former are perhaps indigenous to Crete, and the latter Mycenaean in the widest sense. Another result of these discoveries is to show that the Philistines were the old indigenous stock of Crete, and that it was consequently they who used these signs.

The researches of Dr. Halbherr in this island have done much to corroborate Mr. Evans' discoveries, he having also found stones with syllabic signs. On the south side of Mt. Ida he has investigated three tombs of Mycenaean date, containing numerous vases. He has also discovered two towns hitherto unknown, from one of which came a series of inscriptions, one of the archaic period, fragments of fine Mycenaean vases, and archaic Greek pottery with reliefs. In a grotto near Lebena he found vases of the Thera class, also objects of stone, and a pre-historic habitation, and in another grotto numerous fragments of very ancient pottery.²

CARIA.

Mr. Paton has found an inscription which identifies the site of the Carian Telmissos, and assists in the identification of several other important sites. The inscription in question, with plans, &c., will be published in the forthcoming number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, Vol. xiv. part 1.

1. The Hymn to Apollo: an essay in the Homeric question. A. W. Verrall.
2. The Chest of Kypselos. H. S. Jones. A reconstruction by the light of recent discoveries

¹ *Berl. Phil. Wochenschr.* 7 July 1894.

² *Academy*, 25 August and *Times*, 29 August.

of Corinthian pottery and metal-work, reproducing the specially Corinthian features of the work.

3. Animal-worship in the Mycenaean Age. A. B. Cook.

Discussing the cult of various animals as illustrated by gems and other monuments on which appear human figures dressed up as animals, and the relation of this cult to Totemism and anthropomorphic worship, between which it appears to be intermediate.

4. A lecythus from Eretria with the death of Priam. E. A. Gardner.

Shows how the Epic tradition is modified by artistic and technical influences; also discusses history of painting in black figures on white ground.

5. Selected Vase-fragments from the Acropolis of Athena.—II. G. C. Richards.

Publishes several red-figured fragments.

6. Greek Head, in the possession of T. Humphry Ward, Esq. Eugénie Sellers.

The stylistic affinities point to Kalamis or one of his school as the sculptor.

7. Polledrara ware. Cecil Smith.

A republication of the hydria with Theseus and the Minotaur, and of the bronze female bust.

8. Archaeology in Greece, 1893–4. E. A. Gardner. H. B. WALTERS.

Archäologisches Jahrbuch. 1894, part 4. Berlin.

1. Schöne: a study of the Nekyia of Polygnotos, with especial reference to Robert's monograph. (i) He shows that there is no evidence for supposing that the figures were life size, nor that their arrangement and indications of scenery were like those of the vases usually quoted: probably only four colours on a white ground were employed: and with a very high horizon the perspective effect was somewhat similar to that of Oriental pictures. (ii) He discusses the Descent into Hades, the representation of the Shades, and the relation of these pictures to the Homeric Nekyia; concluding that Polygnotos 'adhered to the idea of the shadow world which each of his contemporaries who knew the *Odyssey* must have held.' (iii) He makes some suggestions as to the divergent views existing in regard to the relative positions of certain figures in the composition. 2. Mayer: explains the much-debated Splanchnoptes motive as that of a boy holding up meat on a spit, which is found on vases: and identifies it with a marble statue of an ephebus found at the Olympieion at Athens in 1888: plate and cuts. 3. Strzowski: studies the column of Areadius at Constantinople, reviewing the extant ruins, the description of Glypus, the view of Sandys (1610) and a detailed drawing of Cassas (died 1827): also the drawing by Melchoir Lorck (1557) noted in *Arch. Jahrb.* 1892, p. 91: and compares the column of Theodosius: cuts.

Anzeiger. Report of the boundary commission from the end of Nov. 1892–1893. Acquisitions of the British Museum in 1892. Antiquities of Stift Neuburg at Heidelberg. Notes on Attic terra-cotta slabs, by Masner: on the παρασκευή in the east pediment at Olympia, by Six: on a vase with Herakles sacrificing, by Köhte, with rejoinder by Furtwängler.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. 1893. August–December. Paris.

1. Couve and Bourguet: publish the inscriptions from the polygonal wall at Delphi discovered by Haussoullier in 1880 and as yet unedited: they are a hundred and nine in number, and all deeds of enfranchisement, mostly of the normal type: to this is appended an index of proper names. 2. Michon: publishes (plate 16) a headless statue of

a draped woman in the Louvre: this statue was acquired in 1829 by the former owner at Halicarnassus: though of good Greek work, it does not seem to have belonged to the Mausoleum. 3. Lechat: the archaic Elgin head in the British Museum (*Cat.* 150) is the head of a Sphinx. 4. S. Reinach: suggests the restoration, on the authority of Cyriac, of a new sculptor's name, Thrasyzenos of Paros. 5. Pottier: continues his series of 'documents céramiques' of the Louvre: (ii) vases of Ionian type; Ionism in Attika. 6. Joubin: publishes two decrees of proxenia and a deed of enfranchisement found by him at Stratos in 1892. 7. Lemnios: two inscriptions of Cyzicus. 8. Svoronos: along article on the numismatics and history of Mykonos. 9. Diehl: publishes an inscription in Greek and Latin found in 1889 by Cousin at Ali-faradin on the borders of Pisidia and Kibyrratis: it is a rescript of the emperors Justin and Justinian, assuring imperial

protection to the oratory of St. John, A.D. 527. 10. Lechat and Radet: thirty-nine inscriptions of Mysia (cf. *ante* xii. p. 187). 11. Legrand: sixty inscriptions of Mysia and Bithynia. 12. Diamantaras: coins of Lycia. 13. Weil publishes the text of the Delphic hymn; and 14. S. Reinach gives the new fragments with musical notation and a long critical study of their bearing on our knowledge of Greek music.

Institute. Homolle's report on Delphi, and (p. 616) two Delphian inscriptions giving the accounts of the temple administration: Svoronos' interpretation of astronomical types on coins (p. 618), applied to coins of Crete (p. 621), especially the famous Gortyna type. News and correspondence: Athens, Peloponnesus, Islands, &c. including three new Orphic inscriptions from Eleutherae (cf. *ante*, p. 121).

C. S.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GREENHILL, M.D.

As the only English physician of the present century who had devoted himself to the ancient literature of his profession, Dr. Greenhill claims some mention in the pages of the *Classical Review*. Very full and appreciative notices have appeared in the *Athenaeum* and the *Guardian*, as well as in the local papers, and in these his many-sided activity, disinterested character, and sound and zealous churchmanship have been set forth in attractive colours. We shall here speak of him chiefly as the exponent of the Greek and Latin, and, incidentally, of the Arabic medical literature.

William Alexander Greenhill was born on Jan. 1, 1814, of a family which had an hereditary connexion with the Stationers' Company; his father having been treasurer of the Company, his elder brother, who died not long since, secretary and afterwards Master. In 1828 he went to Rugby at the beginning of Arnold's headmastership, and there he laid the foundation of his sound scholarship. He was a favourite pupil of the great Doctor, whose niece he ultimately married; and among such schoolfellows as Deans Stanley, Vaughan, and Lake, he was regarded as not the least promising of the brilliant band.

In 1832 he went to Trinity College, Oxford, where he held an exhibition. Here he at first gave himself up to desultory reading, instead of working for the schools: in after life he attributed this to the inferiority of the college lectures as compared

with Arnold's teaching, but owned that he had acted priggishly in giving way to this feeling.

After a year or two he thought better of it, but it was then too late to read for honours, and in the end he took no degree in Arts, graduating M.B. in 1839 and M.D. in 1841.

Together with his scientific studies he cultivated that literary side of the profession which he made so completely his own.

The Bodleian is rich in Arabic MSS., and it is understood that these, as well as printed sources, were laid under contribution. On his marriage he settled in Oxford, and began practice as a physician. Here he was one of Newman's parishioners, and for some time his churchwarden. His first publication, in 1842, was the Greek text of the anatomical treatise of Theophilus Protospatharius, *περὶ τῆς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατασκευῆς*, in a more complete form than had yet appeared. In the same year he contributed the medical articles to Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities*. In the last edition of this work he was the only one of the original writers (except the late Dr. Leonhard Schmitz to a slight extent) who revised his own contributions. Some years later he wrote the lives of the ancient physicians for the *Dictionary of Biography* in the same series. In 1844 he was chosen by the Sydenham Society to edit the Latin works of its eponymous hero. Soon afterwards

he translated the work of Rhazes *On Small-pox and Measles* for the first time from the original Arabic; previous English versions having been made from the Greek or Latin.

About 1852 Dr. Greenhill left Oxford and settled at Hastings. Here, in addition to his practice, he was the life and soul of every philanthropic and sanitary scheme, especially of the Hastings Cottage Improvement Society. He was also conspicuous in church and parish work; and the notices which have appeared since his death testify to the affection and reverence with which he was regarded by his fellow-townsmen. His old age was not free from sorrows. His elder daughter died of consumption, and his elder son was cut off in the midst of a promising career as an undergraduate; Mrs. Greenhill did not long survive this double loss. His literary work continued. Some years ago he brought out an elaborate edition of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, and at the time of his death was

engaged upon the same author's *Hydrocephalus*. He also contributed largely to *Notes and Queries*, and to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the last volume of which, published since his death, includes the life of Dr. J. B. Mozley, the Regius Professor of Divinity. The subjects of his biographies were mostly Oxford celebrities. Besides his distinguished schoolfellows already mentioned, he was the friend of almost every eminent Oxonian of his time; of Pusey, Newman and Keble; of Deans Church, Goulburn, Liddell and Scott; of Dr. Mozley; of Dr. Ogle and Sir Henry Acland, Regius Professors of Physic; and of Mr. Gladstone. He had long suffered from a heart trouble, and on Sept. 19 he passed away after two hours' illness, in his 81st year; having kept up his literary labours to the last. A son and a daughter survive him.

W. W.

SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS.

Classical Studies in honour of Henry Drisler.

New York, Macmillan and Co. 1894.

This sumptuous volume commemorates in German fashion the fiftieth year of Dr. Drisler's official connection with Columbia College. It consists of twenty-one papers by his pupils on various subjects connected with classical philology or archaeology, with the exception of three which are concerned with oriental literature. (1) *On the meaning of naua and viator in Hor. Sat. i. 5, 11-23*, by S. G. Ashmore. After an examination of various parallel passages and the views of commentators the writer concludes that the *viator* is a 'man on foot, whose destination lay in the same direction as that of Horace's party, and who was too poor to pay his fare by boat.' He joins the *naua* who is guiding the mule, and the two men sing as they go.' (2) *Anaximander on the prolongation of infancy in man*, by N. M. Butler. This note on the history of the theory of evolution calls attention to the remarkable way in which certain pre-Socratic thinkers, especially Anaximander and Xenophanes, anticipated some modern discoveries. It is clear, for instance, from a fragment of Anax, that he 'observed and understood the main point in connection with the prolongation of the period of infancy in man; namely, that it affords a needed opportunity for the adjustment of the complex physical and psychical activities to their environment,'—a point which has recently been drawn out by Messrs. Spencer, Fiske, and Wallace. (3) *Of two passages in Euripides' Medea*, by M. L. Earle. In the much-vexed l. 12 Dr. Earle would read ὄργη for φυγή after Musgrave, and in the next line change αὐτὴν to αὐτῷ. For ἀφικόμενοι in 503 he would read ἀφίκαμεν—*a change which hardly seems required.* (4) *The preliminary military service of the equestrian Cursus Honorum*, by J. C. Egbert, junr. From a study of the inscrip-

tions of the empire it appears that the equestrian military service during the three centuries of its history assumed four different forms. I. *Tribunatus militum*, II. *Tribunatus cohortis vigilum, cohortis urbanae, cohortis praetoriae*, III. *Praefectus cohortis, tribunus militum, praefectus alae*, IV. *Praefectura alae*. The *praefectura (castrorum) legionis* became a part of the *militiae eques* under Septimius Severus. At first this military service merely led to civil offices, but from the time of Hadrian the military career assumes an importance of its own. (5) *References to Zoroaster in Syriac and Arabic literature*, by R. J. H. Gottheil. (6) *Literary frauds among the Greeks*, by A. Gudeman. This paper draws attention to some of the more important and interesting literary frauds beginning with Onomacritus (Hdt. vii. 6). The entire classical period gives no clear case, which will not surprise us in such an age of originality of thought and expression, and at a time when no class of reading public had yet arisen. They first appeared in the guise of interpolations, a common example of which is the practice of actors to tamper with the text of the dramatists. The centuries following the time of Aristotle were fruitful in forgeries. (i) In poetry Heraclides Ponticus is instanced as introducing us to the mythical predecessors of Homer, viz. Philammon, Linos, and Amphion. Some of the odes of Sappho, the didactic sayings of Theognis, and the erotic songs of Anacreon were so much diluted with the effusions of unknown bards that it is often most difficult and sometimes impossible to separate the genuine from the spurious. (ii) In philosophical literature we find a long list of forgeries, which owe their existence principally to two causes, one being a pecuniary inducement and the other a desire to increase for purposes of propaganda the material of certain sects, particularly

the Neo-Platonic and the Neo-Pythagorean. Examples are found in the spurious writings of Plato, most of the esoteric works attributed to Aristotle, but most of all in the pseudo-Pythagorean writings. (iii) Literary frauds however reached their culmination in the department of epistolary composition. 'There is scarcely an illustrious personality in Greek literature or history from Themistocles down to Alexander, who was not credited with a more or less extensive correspondence.' But not all apocryphal writings were the result of fraud. Thus the class of poems known as the Epic Cycle was generally attributed to Homer down to the time of Zenodotus, so the Corpus Hippocraticum was increased by spurious medical treatises. (7) *Henotheism in the Rig-Veda*, by E. W. Hopkins. (8) *On Plato and the Attic Comedy*, by G. B. Huxley. There is probably no direct connection between the Ecclesiastes and Plato's Republic. 'Both are an outcome of the same state of restless thinking and love for reconstruction that was then prevalent among the Athenians.' However, in the few fragments we possess of the works of Theopompus, who belongs partly to the Old and partly to the New Comedy, we seem to discover the first instances of a direct parody of the Republic. We see this in the *Στρατιώτες* and the *Κανγάλης*. (9) *Herodotus vii. 61, or ancient Persian armour*, by A. V. W. Jackson. The purpose of this paper is to 'summarize the main results already arrived at with reference to the description which Herodotus gives of the Persian armour, and then to test the passage in the light of standards drawn from Iranian literature, the Avesta, Old Persian inscriptions, Pahlavi books, and later Persian writings, as well as from some non-Iranian sources, and also from the monuments and rock-sculptures of Iran itself.' It is illustrated from bas-reliefs and especially by a plate of the Dieulafoy frieze of archers from Susa. (10) *Archaism in Aulus Gellius*, by C. Knapp. Gellius' fondness for the old writers and his habitual study of their works is well-attested. Among poets Plautus and Ennius, among orators Cato Censor stand highest in his estimation. In all this Gellius is in accord with the literary tendencies of his time. Fronto and Apuleius show the same fondness for all that is archaic in vocabulary and style. The whole is illustrated by a list of archaisms from Gellius. (11) *On certain parallels between the ancient and the modern drama*, by B. Matthews. A slight paper. The writer thinks that Euripides in composing the Medea was 'fitting' some Athenian actor, that the Oedipus Rex is scarcely more skilfully contrived than Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' and that the 'topical song' of the modern burlesque resembles the parabasis of the Old Comedy. (12) *Ovid's use of colour and of colour-terms*, by N. G. McCrea. In order to determine Ovid's colour preferences, all instances of his use of each colour-term are given. 'Ovid decidedly prefers the most luminous colours, markedly exceeding the spectrum proportion in yellow, and, to a less extent, in green.' (13) *A bronze of Polyclitan affinities in the Metropolitan Museum*, by A. C. Merriam. This paper, illustrated by a plate, describes a bronze statuette found in Cyprus by General di Cesnola. The writer thinks it may be a copy from the statue of Cyniscus by Polyclitus, and would assign it to the middle of the fifth century and to the Peloponnesian school. (14) *Geryon in Cyprus*, by A. C. Merriam. A description of the three shields on the largest statue of Geryon from Cyprus, from which the conclusion is drawn that it is a work of the second half of the sixth century. (15) *Hercules, Hydra, and Crab*, by A. C. Merriam. This is concerned with the instances where the crab appears as an antagonist of the hero whether with or without the hydra. An

illustration is given from a mutilated group found by General di Cesnola. (16) *Onomatopoetic words in Latin*, by H. T. Peck. The Latin language was rich in the most primitive kind of onomatopoeias, those which are formed directly in imitation of some natural sound, and there is ample proof that the Romans recognized and enjoyed these words. A list of rare onomatopoeic words follows. (17) *Notes on the Vedic deity Pusan*, by E. D. Perry. (18) *The so-called Medusa Ludovisi*, by J. Sachs. This paper is an able argument to show that this relief represents not Medusa but Penthesilea dying, but at a later stage than appears in the archaic Amazon torso of Vienna. There is nothing to show whether the so-called Medusa is part of an independent figure or a fragment of a group. The paper is adorned with two beautiful plates, of the so-called Medusa and of the Vienna torso. (19) *Aristotle and the Arabs*, by W. M. Sloane. A historical account of the Arabian appreciation of Aristotle, more particularly of Avicenna. It is maintained that the Arabian philosophy was much more than the mere 'insensate strong box' in which the Peripatetic system was locked up for a few centuries. (20) *Iphigenia in Greek and French Tragedy*, by B. D. Woodward. A comparison between Euripides and Racine. (21) *Gargettus, an Attic Deme*, by C. H. Young. An elaborate account of the history of this deme, with a list of all the people known to have belonged to it in literature or by inscriptions. The only important name in literature is that of Epicurus.

Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1893. Vol. xxiv.

(1) *The scientific emendation of classical texts*, by E. A. Sonnenschein. The canons here laid down are exemplified by Plautus, whose text presents two problems—the problem of MSS. and that of metre and prosody. The first step is to examine into the relations of the extant MSS. to one another and to arrange them in families, the next to infer the probable reading of the archetype or archetypes, and the last (if necessary) to bring all the resources of palaeography, logic and observation of the language of the author to bear upon the problem of emending the text. Prof. Sonnenschein also says that the critic 'may be called upon to put into a lacuna of the text something which the author himself might have written'—surely a most dangerous doctrine. (2) *On the canons of etymological investigation*, by M. Bréal. Prof. Bréal reminds the reader of a few rules which are too often forgotten by the lexicographer: (i) he must conform to the lessons taught by phonetics, (ii) he should always be careful to distinguish the suffixes. A dictionary of words arranged according to their suffixes is a great desideratum, (iii) he must examine the concordance of meanings as minutely as the concordance of forms. A protest is rightly made against the habit which linguists have of accumulating in the prototypes they invent all the phonetic elements presented by their descendants. Thus the *Ursprache* after being praised for its harmony 'has suddenly come to be the least sonorous and most rugged of tongues.' (3) *Ein Ablautproblem der Ursprache*, by W. Streitberg. (4) *Dunkles und helles i im Lateinischen*, by H. Osthoff. I have purposely refrained from summarizing these papers as they are printed in the original German. To give papers in a foreign language in a periodical meant for English-speaking readers is a fraud upon them, for it cannot be presumed that all understand German. If the papers are worth printing they are also worth translation. (5) *The implicit ethics and psychology of Thucydides*, by P. Shorey. Thucydides' philosophy of life is

considered under two aspects: (i) ethical positivism, (ii) intellectualism. Under the first head it is shown that he regarded the nature and conduct of man as 'strictly determined by his physical and social environment and by a few elementary appetites and desires,' that while the naive man is duped by the moral drapery thrown round this primitive core the wise man discovers the naked human nature beneath. On the intellectual side Thucydides is constantly preoccupied with the part in life played by the conscious calculating reason. All this is excellently illustrated from the History. Prof. Shorey is not a thorough-going admirer of the style of Thucydides. He remarks, 'often what we take for a new substantive thought is merely an ingenious variation on a commonplace theme. Often periphrases that are apparently wrapped around a kernel of profound suggestion are found empty when unfolded.' This he attributes to the study of the formal rhetoric of the day. (6) *English words which have gained or lost an initial consonant by attraction*, by C. P. G. Scott. This is a second paper, the previous one was published in the *Transactions* for 1892. Unfortunately the writer is a prey to the silly affectation of writing 'publisht, hav, ar, speld, gon, wer,' etc. etc., which makes an interesting subject matter too tiresome to read. Luckily it is not connected with classical

philology, so I am not compelled to read it. If we are to reform our spelling we shall not stop here. (7) 'Extended' and 'remote' *Deliberatives in Greek*, by W. G. Hale. This admirable paper is the gem of the collection. Prof. Hale here gathers up all that has been written on this subject in the grammars and lately in the *Classical Review* and expounds his own views. With regard to (1) the extended deliberative, i.e. cases like *εἰπολ γάρ οὐκέτι τίττυ εἰς ἢ τι βλέψω*, he concludes that the subordinate clause is a true deliberative and not derived from a clause of purpose. One reason against the latter view is that in all the Homeric clauses of purpose expressed by the subj., with one exception, the mood is accompanied by *ἄν* or *κέ*. With regard to (2) the so-called remote deliberative, as seen e.g. in *οὐκ ισθ' θπως λέξαμι τὰ ψεύδη καλά*, he concludes that the most probable solution is that these are cases of ordinary potentials and equivalent in sense to optatives with *ἄν*. These seven papers are here published in full. A good many others were also read and discussed at the annual 'Proceedings' and abstracts of them are given in the appendix. Altogether the present publication in no way falls below the high standard attained by the previous numbers.

R. C. S.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

- Appian.* Civil Wars. Book I. Translated by E. F. M. Benecke. Cr. 8vo. Sewed. Blackwell.
Benecke (E. F. M.) Poetarum Latinorum Index in usum versificatorum nostrorum conflatus. Post 8vo. 172 pp. Methuen. 4s. 6d.
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 duction and notes, by J. H. Freese. 12mo. Methuen. 1s. 6d.
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- *Germania.* Edited, with introduction, notes and map, by Henry Furneaux. 8vo. 122 pp. Clarendon Press. 6s. 6d.
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FOREIGN BOOKS.

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